

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, February 5, 1909.

The Census Spoils Bill

IT IS STATED with what appears to be authority that the President has decided to veto the census bill, because this measure contemplates the employment of an army of census takers in utter disregard of the merit system. His delay in sending it back to Congress with a message may, or may not, be due to his reluctance to imperil a measure of so much importance. It is estimated that the census of 1900 cost \$2,000,000 in excess of

the amount necessary for the reason that the employees of the bureau were not put under civil service rules. This is an important item. The taking of the census of 1910 will involve the employment of a still greater force of men and it is more than ever necessary that they shall be competent.

But all this aside, there is a higher reason why the present spoils measure should be vetoed. If it means anything, it means a blow to all that has been done during the last twenty years toward the elevation of the civil service above the lowest plane of party politics. It means little less than a congressional rebuke for those who have been endeavoring, early and late, to make merit and not "pull" a valuable asset for the applicant seeking public employment in this country.

It goes without saying if this measure should succeed it will be followed by others intended to break down the present civil service system. This must not be. The President, it is said, has given assurances that it will not be with his consent. It is doubtful if Congress would, even if it could, pass it over his veto.

Once vetoed, there is almost a certainty that a census bill will be drawn which will not be offensive in this respect to the best thought of the country.

THE PRESERVATION of Afghanistan as an independent buffer state between the frontiers of Russia and the British empire in India has been the traditional policy of Great Britain in India ever since the siege of Herat, in 1837. The imbecile policy which dictated the removal of Dost Mahomed from the throne, two years later, brought its retribution in the horrors of the famous retreat from Kabul, when out of some 17,000 men who marched out of the capital one man alone rode into Jalalabad. And there grew up that distrust of British faith which was not removed until, some twenty years later, the treaty of Peshawar was negotiated through the genius of Sir Herbert Edwardes. That treaty stood the strain even of the Mutiny, and probably saved Britain from complete disaster. What would have happened if, when the Mughal standard was set up at Delhi, the Afghan armies had poured out of the Khyber it is not difficult to imagine. Day after day the khans would rush into the palace, hurl their turbans at the feet of the Dost, and demand why he hesitated to strike. But the old ameer stood true. "I have made a treaty with the Feringhees," he would reply, "and, please God, I will keep it to the end." The policy of Lord Lytton, or perhaps it would be truer to say Lord Beaconsfield, by bringing about the third Afghan war revived the old suspicions. Gradually, however, the ameers have come to understand that the Indian government has no designs upon their liberties, and only wishes to see them sufficiently strong to hold their own against the aggression from any other quarter.

The present ameer, Habib-Ulla Khan, has done, perhaps, more than any of his predecessors to make this possible. He has grasped the fact that what his people really need is education. And, through all the usual difficulties which attend the succession of a new ameer, he has kept this steadily before him. The endowment of the Habibiya University, near Kabul, has been the temporary coping stone to his efforts. This university, affiliated to some fifty primary schools in the neighborhood of Kabul, is not merely giving the younger generations of Afghans a form of literary education which they have never enjoyed, or even known, it is teaching them to remedy the profound defect in the native character—want of discipline and loyalty. Hitherto the Afghan tribesman has been little more than a freebooter, fighting for sheer love of plunder, and stopping as soon as his appetite was satiated. If the present ameer succeeds in disciplining these instincts, he will have done what the much misunderstood institutions of chivalry did for medieval Europe. If John Lawrence, and that mighty race of Punjab administrators whom he trained, could see Afghanistan today they would hail with joy the fruits of their years of toil, as the answer to the question once put by Lawrence himself, "Will you be governed by the pen or by the sword?" Everywhere,

The old order changeth, yielding place to new;
And God fulfils himself in many ways.

Albert Pike

IN THIS year of centennial celebrations let us not forget Albert Pike, who entered upon this plane of existence at Boston, Dec. 29, 1809, and passed on at Washington, D. C., April 2, 1891. This many-sided man figured as explorer, editor, lawyer, author, soldier, Indian commissioner of the Confederate States and grand commander of the supreme council of Scottish Rite Masonry, southern jurisdiction. His "Hymns to the Gods," published in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1839, gave him considerable recognition as a poet. He attracted attention during the Mexican war as a captain of cavalry. In the civil war he enlisted a brigade of Indians on the Confederate side and commanded them until they scattered and fled when confronted with artillery fire at the battle of Pea Ridge. After the civil war he was for a time editor of the Memphis Appeal; finally he located at Washington for the practise of law.

Albert Pike is, however, remembered best as the author of thirty pamphlets and volumes on Freemasonry, including an important work entitled "Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry," which was published in 1870. This book, justly considered a classic, was written for the purpose of setting forth the ethical and religious aspects of Freemasonry.

It was, perhaps, well known before this book was published

that the first tenets of Freemasonry are belief in God, in the immortality of life and the brotherhood of man, but the profoundly ethical character of the lessons which it teaches to its members was never adequately presented to the public until the publication of Albert Pike's monumental work.

The Gratitude of Convicts

THE PURCHASE of a costly diamond watch charm by the convicts of a state for its Governor when he signed the enactment making compulsory the abolition of the convict lease system is one of the best examples of gratitude in modern times, for most of the money for this token was earned by working extra hours after an arduous day's task. The labor of these convicts was leased to contractors by the state, and the price being small for the use of a man for a year, the profit from his work was large. This caused the contractors to desire more criminals and to pay a bonus for those whom the authorities could convict, the consequence being that very many were unjustly convicted and sentenced to meet the demand. For a time no one knew of the cruelties inflicted upon those helpless in bondage, and friendless as well, for no one dared to oppose the system in vogue, which was profitable to politicians. Even if the voters had known, the arrangements would have prevented them from registering a decision against the system, though it was said that if the measure could have been brought directly to a vote, the good heart of the people would have made an end of the cruel system.

It is enough to say that when the injustice and cruelty became known the aroused public opinion became a force which could not be resisted. Then ill-gotten wealth proved to be of no value to win what it is expended to win, namely, comfort, satisfaction, happiness. When the cruel system came to an end after a legislative commission had unearthed the abuses of the convict lease system, the men benefited were still voiceless to express their joy, as they had been silent, perforce, in their suffering. Some of them, however, arranged for the token mentioned, which bears the words:

This little present is a token of the appreciation felt by the undersigned for the abolition of the convict lease system and the reforms made in the convict system of the state.

It is doubtful if a higher honor can come to a man than to be known as the friend of the friendless, the helper of the weak, the giver of justice to the erring and the poor. After all, justice is the thing desired. These convicts did not forget the bravery of the chairman of the legislative committee which dug out the facts that gave men an understanding of the need for reform. To him also they made a gift. Who shall say that there are no rewards for public service, and that the man is a fool who does not serve his own pocket? The times are changing quickly, so that the answer to the question regarding a man, What is he worth? is quite frequently expressed in terms of his usefulness to mankind. Ere long the measuring of a man by what he has accumulated will be obsolete. Then no one will be so infatuated as to use cruelty or injustice to enlarge his accumulations.

THERE is in process of development in Chicago a civil service reform system which has something more than passing interest for other municipalities that are striving toward higher ideals, and for all good citizens in other municipalities as well.

This process has been going on quietly for some time, and although it will be drastic in its final results these will be brought about by easy stages and without resorting to sudden changes in existing conditions. According to a summary which has been made of the statement issued by the president of the civil service commission, the plan, "which is based on conditions in Chicago and the best theory experience has developed throughout the country, aims at three urgently needed changes: Equalization of compensation, specialization and appropriate examination."

The present method by which employees, through influence and without examination showing increased efficiency, have their pay increased up to within a cent of the next higher grade, will be abandoned. "Grades and ranks will be established with a flat rate of pay." The sliding scale will be done away with. All employees of any grade will receive the same pay for performing the same labor. This is expected to "expel the last vestige of the spoils system from the work."

Specialization will, it is expected, lead to a change from general promotion to promotion in the departments. The objection to this is that it narrows the opportunity of the public employee. It is held, however, that since specialization prevails in all private business organizations, it should prevail in a public business organization like a municipality, and it must be confessed that the argument has weight.

The examinations for promotion will be changed so that applicants may be examined with special reference to the work they are to be called upon to perform. This will be accomplished by a careful readjustment of tests, the point being kept in mind that special knowledge, or the faculty of acquiring it, is the thing desirable.

The mayor and the finance committee of Chicago have given their sanction to the new plan of procedure, which, in brief, is an attempt to bring about greater efficiency—to put into actual practise the highest theory of public service. With this an accomplished fact, one of the strongest points raised by critics against the civil service system will have lost its force. There is no reason why the public service should not be made as efficient as private service. Indeed, in some instances where specialization is adopted, it is so already.

One Thing Boston Has Escaped

BOSTON is fortunate in many respects, and in none more so than in the fact that its "L" trains do not rumble, and roar and crash through its principal business streets. New York and Chicago are not so fortunate, however, and in those cities one of the problems of the hour is how to stop the clatter without shutting out more light from the streets over which the elevated structures are built than they shut out at present. One of the New York public service engineers who has been carrying on an inquiry into conditions in this respect prevailing abroad declares that the best results, so far as the elimination of noise is concerned, have been obtained by the German method of construction. Under the system followed in Germany, the roadbeds are built of hand-wrought

steel and ballasted with broken stone and cement, and the tracks are not attached to the framework, but are laid as they would be on an ordinary railroad bed. The great objection to this system, and it is a very serious one where the construction is carried on through narrow streets, is that no light can penetrate the roadbed. On wide boulevards this would not be so objectionable, but if followed in New York or Chicago it would simply mean the transformation of many thoroughfares into veritable tunnels.

Numerous plans for minimizing or wholly eliminating the noise have been submitted to the authorities and to the elevated corporations of the two cities, but so far little has been accomplished in the desired direction, and a New York engineer declares that the noise can never be stopped until the elevated structures shall be rebuilt, and on very different plans. It was never intended, he says, that they should carry the traffic that they are called upon to accommodate. The framework is being constantly shaken and a great deal of the clatter is consequent to the loosening of bolts and plates.

Boston has been accused of going "subway mad," but New York has followed our example, and Chicago is preparing to follow it. The subway system is not without its faults, of course, yet it must be a source of constant satisfaction among thinking people that thus far we have succeeded in putting such a large part of our traction system underground, where it can neither be seen nor heard by those who do not happen to be using it.

It was certainly a very wise policy that kept elevated structures out of the central business district of this city.

Man Needs to Be Awakened

IT is worthy of remark that, while a special car was amply sufficient to accommodate the delegation of women suffragists which went up from New York city to Albany last year to attend a legislative hearing of the franchise bill, a special train will be necessary for a similar purpose on the twenty-fourth of the present month. An entire dining room has been engaged in one of the Albany hotels, where the New York city delegates will take lunch together. A thousand leaflets are to be issued in a few days, giving rates, dates and other information.

These are facts of interest as indicating the growth of the suffrage movement in this country, for it is claimed that the difference between a special car and a special train could be reproduced in every branch of suffrage activity. The sales of literature in January amounted to two thirds as much as those of the previous eight months. The calls for speakers at clubs, churches and societies, it is said, are incessant. In one day at the New York city headquarters, we are told, there were callers from Chicago, Des Moines, Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and London.

To what extent this interest is due to a simple desire for suffrage extension it would be impossible to say, but it may be set down as a fact, and one worthy of recognition by thoughtful men, that the suffrage agitation would neither be so widespread nor so strong in this country if women did not feel, and justly so, that they were being discriminated against by the law-making power, which is the political power of the land.

The character of the women who are taking a leading part in this movement proves it to be a protest against conditions which should have been removed years ago. The present agitation must result in enlisting and compelling the attention of men of influence who otherwise could not be moved to stir in behalf of reforms which all good women favor, whether they are in sympathy with the suffrage movement or not.

The males in this country—or the better part of them—are willing to concede every claim to recognition and justice which American womanhood puts forward, but they are at the same time perfectly willing to remain in ignorance of these claims and rather adverse than otherwise to their being brought forward publicly and made an issue. The awakening of these males to a better understanding of women's claims—of women's grievances and women's rights—will do no harm whatever, while it may do a great deal of good.

SINCE THE finale in California, Japan need not feel wounded over the attitude of Nevada toward the Asiatic.

A Warning to Buyers of Pearls

THERE is a valuable hint in a decision just handed down by the board of general appraisers of New York for those who are thinking of bringing into this country pearls of very great value, or in very great quantity, or of very great value and in very great quantity combined. The decision referred to was called forth by the case of a wealthy gentleman who ordered through a New York jewelry concern a string of pearls which were to be collected in Paris. When the string of pearls arrived in New York, the jewelry firm proposed to pay upon them a duty of 10 per cent. The customs officers were inclined to hold out for a duty of 60 per cent. It will be seen that the difference between 10 per cent and 60 per cent would amount to enough to buy a very nice string of pearls itself, when it is known that the pearls in question cost \$35,000.

A short time ago another wealthy New Yorker imported a pearl necklace which cost \$350,000, and on this he was compelled to pay 60 per cent, but the testimony taken before the board of general appraisers showed that the cases were somewhat dissimilar, and it is to this very point of dissimilarity that we would like to draw the attention of the reader.

In both cases the pearls were collected in Paris on orders from this country, and the persons engaged to match and collect them were also instructed to purchase just a sufficient number of a certain size and grade to form a certain design. Now, in the case last mentioned, it appears the necklace was made up and was actually put on the lady whose husband was generous enough to give the commission for them. In the case first mentioned, it seems, the necklace was made up but taken apart at once. For this reason, therefore, the owner of the \$35,000 necklace gets off by paying only 10 per cent duty.

This is, no doubt, in strict accordance with the letter of the law, and nobody will complain because the owner of the \$35,000 necklace saved \$17,500 on the transaction. But it should prove a warning, nevertheless, to all those who buy pearls on a large scale in Paris with the view of shipping or bringing them here, not to try them on until they reach this side. It is not everybody who can afford to buy \$350,000 pearl necklaces and pay a duty of 60 per cent on them besides.

CALIFORNIA HOLDS UP ANTI-JAPANESE SCHOOL MEASURE

Speaker of House, From the Floor, Warns Legislators They Are Treading on Delicate Ground.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Governor Gillett's Appeal for Reason and Fair Play Induces Assembly to Postpone Further Action.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Keenly realizing the crucial period through which the California Assembly passed within the past two days, friends of President Roosevelt and Californians who were opposed to drastic anti-alien legislation, today are attributing the postponement of consideration of the measures to the efforts of Speaker P. M. Stanton.

His control of the organization moved stubborn statesmen after President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett had seemingly failed.

On the floor Speaker Stanton, in a wonderful speech declared that his lips were sealed, but he knew the country faced an imminent danger.

His warning to the Legislature was that they were treading on dangerous ground, and he delivered the promise that within the week Governor Gillett would give the assembly additional information which would cause the members to change their attitude. Stanton's action came after other speakers had pronounced the messages of President Roosevelt as "effrontery," and after the special message of Governor Gillett had been denounced as "unprecedented and indiscreet."

After the measure had been referred to the judiciary committee, Governor Gillett excoriated the assemblymen who had in their speeches referred to the Japanese in such terms as "dogs" and "beasts." The governor declared that the effect of the use of such words on the people generally would be deplorable.

The House, in response to Mr. Stanton's appeal, voted to postpone further action on the bill until Wednesday, when it will come up in the Assembly for reconsideration.

In the meantime the Governor, with Speaker Stanton and the Republican leaders, will use their utmost endeavors to induce the members who voted for the bill to change their minds. It is believed in many quarters that this will be done and that the flurry will blow over. The outlook is decidedly for peace.

At the conclusion of Speaker Stanton's speech Grove L. Johnson, author of the measure, arose and asked that reconsideration be put over until Wednesday, and his motion was carried without dissent.

Meanwhile the bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator A. Caminetti, who asserted that California's sovereign right to conduct her schools was not a subject of treaty stipulation.

This right, he declared, should be asserted "lest by acquiescence and silence, we stimulate the movement now encroaching upon the rights of the states." No action was taken in the upper House.

Governor Gillett in a special message on Friday said, in part:

"Every one supposed the vexed question had been settled. In fact, the people of the state had forgotten it, no one paying much attention until the bill under consideration was introduced in the Assembly. There was no general demand for such legislation. There was no immediate or present danger to our schools, no dread influence exists by reason of the attendance of any Japanese pupils, so far as is known. In fact, but very few Japanese pupils are attending the public schools and there is no occasion at present, at least, for any uneasiness or alarm."

"It is claimed by Japan and admitted by Washington that the bill, if passed,

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DEFENDANT WINS IN 'PHONE CASE

In a report filed in the United States circuit court today Robert Clapp as auditor found for the defendant in the suit brought by the National Telephone Manufacturing Company against the American Bell Telephone Company to recover \$500,000 damages.

The plaintiff claimed the damages for the alleged abuse of legal process by the defendant in bringing suit for the alleged infringement of the Berliner patent.

CHINA DISMISSES HIGH OFFICIALS

PEKIN—Chen Pi, president of the board of communications, and three under secretaries of the board, were today dismissed in disgrace. Several months ago Chen Pi began negotiations to float a domestic loan of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of paying shareholders of the National telegraph system.

The negotiations failed, it is reported, because the terms were considered humiliating to the central government, which, as a consequence of the failure of the deal, was seriously embarrassed.

Washington Confident of Continued Friendship

WASHINGTON—The fullest confidence was expressed in official quarters here today that the friendship between the United States and Japan would continue, despite the action of the California Legislature, and it was denied that any portion of the battleship fleet, after its arrival from Gibraltar, would be sent to the Pacific.

U. S. FLEET STARTS HOME TODAY AFTER TRIP 'ROUND WORLD

The Cannon of Foreign Warships Boom Farewell to the Americans as They Leave Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR—The American battleship fleet sailed for home today, starting on the last leg of the world circling mid the booming of cannon from many foreign ships.

It has been "sailing for home" ever since the ships turned their bows from the Orient, but as long as there were intervening stops and ports of call, the sailors hardly considered themselves homeward bound. The next land they will see will be their own soil, the next flag their own Stars and Stripes.

The ships weighed anchor at 9 o'clock though they remained with steam up for several hours before sailing.

The home voyage will probably be made at a reduced speed of 10 knots an hour, as there is no occasion for hurry. The vessels will not raise their homeward bound pennants until they enter the Virginia capes.

CHICAGO SCHOOL HEAD GETS OFFER

CHICAGO—It is reported that the trip to Boston of Edwin G. Cooley, Chicago's superintendent of schools, was caused by an offer of a remunerative position with a publishing company.

Mr. Cooley left here Monday, going first to New York. There he was met by representatives of the company, and afterward went to Boston, where the book concern has its general offices. The offer is said to exceed by several thousand dollars Mr. Cooley's present salary of \$10,000 a year.

His attitude toward the offer is unknown.

GIANT BATTLESHIP DELAWARE IS SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

Massive Hulk of the World's Greatest Warship Slips Gracefully Into the James River at Newport News—Christened by Miss Anne Cahill.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The giant battleship Delaware, sister ship to the North Dakota, was successfully launched this morning. Miss Anne Cahill dashing the bottle against her towering sides as the massive hulk slipped gracefully into the waters of the James river.

The great ship slid down the ways at 10:02 a. m. The launching at the yard of her builders, the Newport News Ship Building & Dry Dock Company, was witnessed by several thousand guests of the company, including Gov. S. S. Pennewill and his staff of Delaware.

Immediately afterward the guests were driven to the Warwick Hotel, where they were entertained at an elaborate luncheon by the ship yards officials. Speeches were made by Governor Swanson of Virginia, Governor Pennewill of Delaware and others.

The Delaware is the largest warship that ever made her maiden plunge into any waters of the world. She weighs nearly 1000 tons more than her sister ship, the North Dakota, launched at Quincy, Mass., last November.

The Delaware measurements are 518 feet 9 inches over all, with 85 feet beam; trial displacement of 20,000 tons and a draught of 27 feet. She is nearly 10 feet longer than the British Dreadnought, 500 tons heavier in displacement and 1½ knots faster in speed. The Delaware must make 21 knots to be accepted.

PLAN TO BANQUET FINANCE BOARD

The proposed complimentary dinner to the members of the finance commission has been considered by the entertainment committee of the Merchants Association. Such a dinner would be tendered by the Merchants Association, the chamber of commerce, and all of the other organizations which were represented on the commission. It would be intended as an expression of appreciation of the service rendered by the commission, and would not have any bearing upon the specific charter recommendations of the commission.

New Lincoln Portrait Found in Boston

Picture Published for the First Time Owes Its Discovery to an Alert Local Newspaper Woman.

ONLY ONE OF A KIND

Resembles Closely the Cooper Institute Print, but Experts and Critics Cannot Trace Its History.

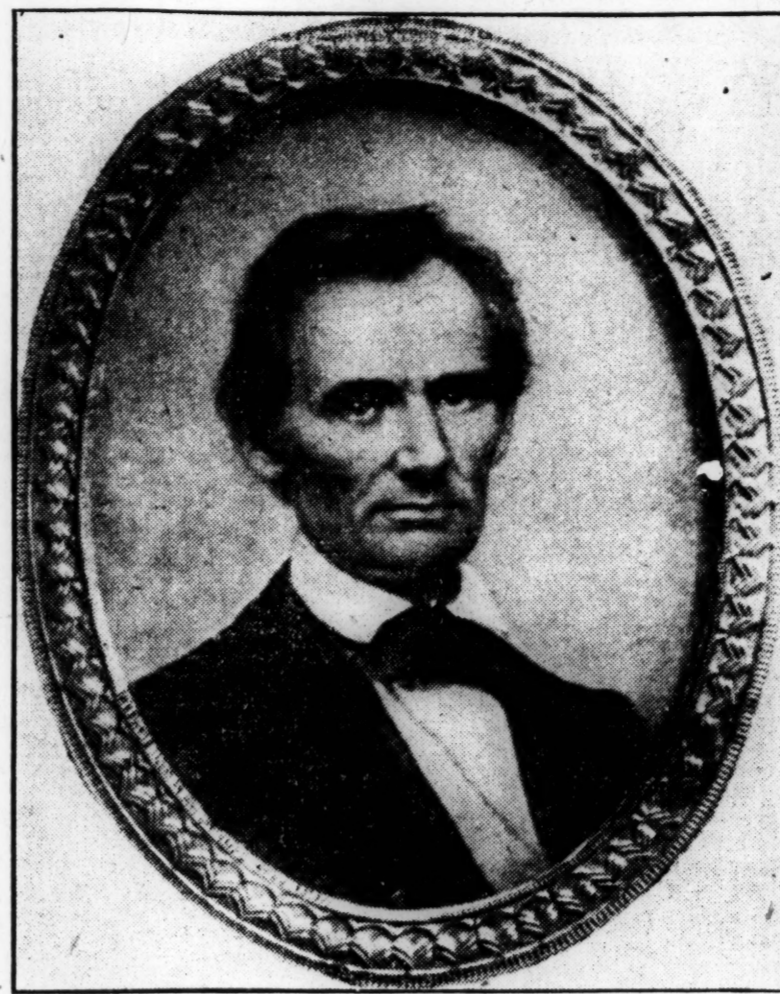
WHAT is said to be the "most handsome, most happy, most appealing and most puzzling sunlight portrait" of Abraham Lincoln has recently been brought to light, and a reproduction is given herewith; the first time it has ever been published.

The story of the finding of the picture is interesting, and illustrates the keenness of perception of those who have been trained in the gathering of news for the press. A Boston newspaper woman of long experience, Mrs. Edith Perry Estes, saw it in the window of an antique shop and was attracted by it as the possible nucleus for a "story." At first she was uncertain as to whose face was thus portrayed, and her first question on entering the establishment was as to whether it was a picture of Abraham Lincoln or of Jefferson Davis, thus substantiating the claim sometimes made that in physiognomy the two men were not unlike.

She was assured that it was Lincoln, but the proprietor could give her no information as to its origin and history, except what was printed on a card inserted at the back: "For President, Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Manufactured by George Clark & Co., 59 Court Street, Boston." He stated that although it had been in his window for several months, but one other person had inquired concerning it, a New York newspaper man, who, after consideration, decided not to purchase it.

Mrs. Estes, still scenting a "story," and thinking the editor of her paper would be interested in the matter, made a deposit to have it held for her until the next day. On consulting her editorial chief, however, she received no encouragement, but she was so fascinated by the portrait that she decided to pay the balance and secure it for herself, which she did, taking the precaution to get a bill of sale at the same time.

Experts familiar with the old-time methods of picture making pronounce it a primitive ambrotype, untouched negative, printed upon a single sheet of glass,



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
(From a Copley Print copyright 1899 by Curtis & Cameron, Publishers, Boston.)
The original, forming part of a badge, was discovered in the dusty window of an antique shop.



BACK OF THE SHIELD

with a backing of black varnish. It is made up into what was evidently intended for a delegation badge, with cop-

per frames and a pin, with the before-mentioned card at the back.

At first glance the resemblance to the familiar "Cooper Institute" picture is so striking as to lead one to declare it a duplicate, but on careful study several marked differences are noted, especially in expression. While the face has the characteristic pensiveness of the subject, it is more happy and care-free than any other of Mr. Lincoln's portraits after reaching maturity. One critic has said: "It seems to show him at the zenith of his contentment."

No duplicate has thus far been found, and that it is not a campaign badge is evidenced by the fact that it bears no name for Vice-President. The dress and general appearance show it to be contemporaneous with the "Cooper Institute" picture, which was made at the time of the famous Cooper Institute speech.

Investigation has revealed that the firm of George Clark, Jr., & Co., popular ambrotype and miniature makers, existed for some years prior to 1861, in

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Reform Is to Be Urged In the Postal Service

WASHINGTON—Advocates of reform in the postal service are to press for remedial legislation at this session. As a result of this decision the House committee on post offices and post roads decided Monday to begin consideration of the Overstreet bill, paragraph by paragraph, next Monday. This bill carries into effect the reforms recommended by the postal commission. One of the most radical measures in it is the creation of the office of director of posts.

BOSTON POSTAL NEEDS INSPECTED

Washington Official Arrives in Boston to Examine the Conditions Under Which the Work Is Performed.

Chief Post Office Inspector Frank E. McMillan of Washington arrived in Boston today to begin an inspection of the Boston postoffice, at the order of Postmaster-General George von L. Meyer, because of the reported crowded condition of every department. Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield and Superintendent Edward J. Ryan of the New England railway service will take part in the inspection.

The investigation comes as one of the results of the appointment of the present postmaster a year ago. At that time a complaint was made that the quarters were entirely inadequate for the work which has to be done, and at the present time there are between 700 and 800 clerks crowded into the offices originally built for a far smaller number of employees. The conditions existing in the various departments of the postoffice prevail throughout the Federal Building, every department being in great need of more room. On the fourth floor of the building temporary offices have been built of matched boards to relieve the congested conditions in some of the departments and the corridors of the building which are especially commodious, are extensively used for storage purposes.

Inspector McMillan was in conference with Postmaster Mansfield today and on Monday Mr. Ryan will join the committee and the real work of the investigation will commence.

GRAND JURY REPORTS.

The Suffolk county grand jury reported 53 indictments and 10 no bills today. No report was made on inquiries said to have been made by the grand jury of the charges brought by the finance commission. It is expected that the jury will sit part of next week.

Clinton Mills Offer Lot For Public Playground

CLINTON, Mass.—The board of selectmen have received a letter from Arthur H. Lowe, president of the Lancaster mills, announcing the offer of that corporation to give to the town the use of the four-acre lot bounded by Water and Vale streets and the New Haven railroad as a public playground. The lot has been used as a ball ground for some years and last year was somewhat improved by the company for that purpose.

MUSTERING VOTES TO OVERRIDE THE CENSUS BILL VETO

If Two Thirds Majority Fails the Measure Will Be Reenacted at Special Session and Sent to Taft.

WASHINGTON—A decision as to the action to be taken by the House with regard to the census bill vetoed by the President may not be reached until next Tuesday or Wednesday, as many members are absent from the city on Saturday and Monday. A canvass of the congressmen is being taken to learn how much strength can be mustered in an attempt to pass the bill over the President's veto. The action to be taken will depend upon this canvass and the temper of the Senate.

A canvass of the members of Congress is being taken to learn how much strength can be mustered in an attempt to pass the bill over the President's veto. The action to be taken will depend upon this canvass and the temper of the Senate.

A member of the committee said today that New England would vote by

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ARREST SIRK ON PERJURY CHARGE

Saiman Sirk, a Boston real estate dealer, was arrested today on an indictment returned by the Suffolk grand jury, charging him with perjury in connection with the examination for bondsmen in the case of Cardenio F. King.

The officials claim he is not worth the amount he swore to and that the property named on Washington record is not in his name as a matter of record. Sirk was arraigned before Judge Bell and placed under a \$2000 cash bail, which he furnished.

BAY STATE BILL ORDERS MUFFLERS ON MOTOR CRAFT

Great Interest Manifested in the Hearing Tuesday by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs—State Police Given Power to Enforce.

The hundreds of owners of motor boats which ply on the bays, creeks and tidal rivers of Massachusetts are deeply interested in the hearings to be begun Tuesday by the state legislative committee on legal affairs on bills introduced to compel the equipment of these craft with mufflers to prevent the noise of the exhaust.

A third bill with the same object in view is yet to be assigned. Considerable

BIG CORPORATION MAY CUT PRICES

By interests close to the United States Steel Corporation it is said that at the meeting of the executive committee next Tuesday it may be decided to cut the price of structural steel \$5 per ton. This action will be taken, it is said, in order to meet the cut prices of the independents.

It is maintained also that if the independents reduce prices still further the corporation will make another cut of \$5 per ton in an effort to obtain a fair portion of the new orders.

As it costs the corporation about \$20 per ton to manufacture structural steel and it receives about \$40 per ton there is ample leeway for a reduction. Of course with the plants running only about 60 per cent of normal the cost is higher.

PRESIDENT ELIOT STARTS MONDAY

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, accompanied by Mrs. Eliot, will leave Cambridge Monday for a two-months' tour of the South, during which time he will speak before many Harvard alumni associations.

The visits to be made include dinners of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, of the Religious Education Association of Chicago, the Harvard Club of Minneapolis, and the University of Minnesota, Vanderbilt University and Hamlin University.

GUILD DENOUNCES NEW HAVEN ROAD AS LAW VIOLATOR

Former Governor in Paper Today Scores President Mellen for Action on Trolley Mergers.

REVIEWS THE CASE

Boston Business Men Are Criticized for Apparently Encouraging Corporation in Alleged Evasion of Law.

Scoring the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for "brazenly and deliberately" violating the laws of Massachusetts, and attacking its president, Charles S. Mellen, former Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., in an editorial in his weekly financial paper, the Commercial Bulletin, today discusses the railroad magnate and his recent railroad developments.

Declaring first that a recent resolution of the wool manufacturers calling a halt on state or national interference with railroads is "peculiar," the former Governor continues in double headed type:

"The N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad, for example, brazenly and deliberately violated the laws of Massachusetts in regard to trolley lines."

"The individual who was Governor at the time was violently abused because he sharply called attention to that violation. It was pleaded by interested parties that innocent investors were injured; that there was no violation in reality, and that the sorely tried executive had not merely acted without 'calm deliberation' but as a mere demagogue."

"The railroad commission, the attorney-general and the supreme bench of Massachusetts have since declared that the Governor was right. The business men, some of them members of this very association, who were using just such language against prompt executive action in regard to this particular law-breaking railroad as is used in the wool manufacturers' resolution, were, as a matter of fact, asking that law be not enforced when its violator is a railroad. 'The same individuals, many of them, had but a few weeks before demanded that the law be enforced to the uttermost limit when its violator was a degraded youth.'

"It may be good business, but it is certainly not good citizenship that demands prompt action if the law breaker is a Charles L. Tucker, but inaction if the law breaker is a Charles S. Mellen."

The editorial further says: "Business associations do appreciate that it is just such prejudiced resolutions by business bodies that bring forth equally prejudiced and much more violent resolutions by the other parties to the social compact. 'The laws that protect the property of a railroad by calling out police, militia and United States troops if necessary are not more sacred than the laws that bind and regulate a railroad in the service it renders in exchange for the free gift of a public franchise.'

Here the writer praises President Roosevelt for his course last summer and adds that if the experience is not to be repeated: "let business bodies direct their resolutions against business organizations responsible for business abuses. Law is law, and it will be a melancholy day when railroads are exempted from the prompt and drastic application so eagerly demanded in the case of the individual malefactor."

PLAN ON CUSTOM HOUSE WITHHELD

Collector George H. Lyman of the port of Boston today declined to discuss what would be done next in view of the refusal of the committee on public buildings and grounds of Congress to increase the limit of cost of the custom house tower extension to \$1,500,000, as well as to transfer the \$500,000 appropriation for a new custom house site.

Weather Forecast

United States weather forecaster's observations at Boston at 8 a. m.: Temperature 32 above zero. Sky cloudy, wind southwest, 14 miles an hour. High tide at 12:07 a. m. and 12:15 p. m.

Following is the forecast: For Boston and its vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Sunday. Brisk to high southwest to westerly winds. Minimum temperature 30 to 35 degrees.

WASHINGTON—The weather bureau this afternoon issued the special bulletin:

A storm that now occupies the North Pacific coast will move southward over the Rocky mountains Sunday, and thence eastward over the plains states Monday and Tuesday, and reach the Atlantic coast about Wednesday, attended by snow in the middle and northern districts and followed by a cold wave that will appear over the northwestern states Sunday or Monday, advance over the central valleys and lake region Monday and Tuesday and reach the Atlantic states about the middle of next week.

For Further News of the State House See Page 5.

PREPARE REVIVAL FOR "CHURCH DAY"

Evangelists' Services Sunday and Monday Paving Way for Special Observance on Tuesday.

Preparation for the observance of "Church Day," which has been appointed for next Tuesday, Feb. 9, will be the special feature in the simultaneous evangelistic campaign meetings on Sunday and Monday. There will be no services today.

Dr. Chapman has urged all the ministers in the various group centers to omit their regular sermons on Sunday and to talk to their congregations about the work of the revival and has recommended that in each church there be established a "King's Business Covenant of Service," the members of which shall pledge themselves for three months at least to the work of bringing people into the church.

So great was the attendance at the evening meeting Friday at Tremont Temple that two after-meetings were held, one for men alone in the Temple, led by Mr. Alexander, and the other for women conducted in Lorimer Hall by Dr. Chapman, assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Goodson.

The meeting at 11 o'clock Friday evening at the Theater Comique, in Seaport square, under the direction of Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander was largely attended and many failed to gain admission. Upon the theater stage with the leaders were many officers of the Salvation Army, whose band assisted in the music of this meeting.

The usual Sunday services will be held in all the branch groups and in the central group Dr. Chapman will preach at the Temple at 3 p. m. (for men only) and 7.45 p. m.

BROCKTON ENDS REVIVAL SERIES.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The revival meetings at the Central M. E. Church closed Friday evening with the largest attendance of any meeting of the five weeks. The Rev. Dr. Julian S. Wadsworth, pastor, was in charge. There were solos by W. B. Littlefield and Mrs. George W. Pennington.

REVIVAL IN MIDDLEBORO.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Revivals "Mechanical" and "Revivals Spiritual" will be the subject for discussion at the meeting of the Plymouth county neighborhood convention to be held in the Central Congregational church. One of the workers in Chapman's evangelistic campaign will address the gathering.

TALK ON FISH AND GAME LAWS.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Fish and Game Protective Association was addressed Friday evening at its quarters in Washburn block by Henry Hastings Kimball, secretary of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, on game laws. The association is making plans for its anniversary banquet in Grand Army Hall next Tuesday.

AT THE THEATERS

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Circus Girl."
COLONIAL—"Little Nemo."
GLOBE—"The Time, the Place and the Girl."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"The Fighting Hope."
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
PARK—"Fluffy Ruffles."
TREMONT—"The Talk of New York."

IN NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Music Master."
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
ANTOR—"The Jan from Home."
BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope."
BLOND—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
BLANEY'S—Vaudeville, with Harry Lauder.
BROADWAY—"A Stubborn Cinderella."
CANTO—"Mr. Hamlet from Broadway."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
CRITIC—"The World and His Wife."
DAILY—"The World and His Wife."
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."
GAIETY—"The Daring Do.".
GARDEN—"Lincoln."
GARRICK—"The Patriot."
GERMAN (Irving Place)—"Baccarat."
GERMAN (Madison ave. and 60th)—"William Tell."
GRAND—"The Yankee Prince."
HACKETT—"The Vampire."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HUNTER—"The Vampire."
HUDSON—"The Third Degree."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed."
LIBERTY—"The Vampire."
LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."
LYRIC—"The Vampire."
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Saturday matinee, "Bohème," Saturday evening, "The Vampire."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Saturday matinee, "Madame Butterfly," Saturday evening, "The Vampire."
MAJESTIC—"The Three Twins."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Vampire."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Vampire."
NEW YORK—"The Vampire."
SAVOY—"The Vampire."
WALLACK'S—"The Vampire."
WEST END—"The Vampire."

IN CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
AUDITORIUM—"The Vampire."
BUSH TEMPLE—"The Vampire."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Vampire."
COLONIAL—"The Vampire."
GARRICK—"The Vampire."
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Vampire."
GRAND OPERA—"The Vampire."
HAYMARKET—"The Vampire."
ILLINOIS—"The Vampire."
INTERNATIONAL—"The Vampire."
MEYER—"The Vampire."
MAJESTIC—"The Vampire."
NATIONAL—"The Vampire."
OLYMPIC—"The Vampire."
POWER—"The Vampire."
PRINCESS—"The Vampire."
STUDEBAKER—"The Vampire."
WHITNEY—"The Vampire."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Paderewski, piano recital.
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Fourteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.
SUNDAY.
CHICKERING HALL, 3:30 p. m.—Fifth Sunday Chamber Concert, How-Schroeder Quartet.
SYMPHONY HALL, 7:30 p. m.—Handel and Haydn Society, Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

HIBBARD MUST EXPLAIN BUDGET

Joint Committee on Appropriations Invites the Mayor to Tell How He Reached Certain Results.

Mayor George A. Hibbard is to receive an invitation to appear before the joint committee on appropriations of the city council at the next meeting, to be held next Tuesday evening, to explain just how he has arrived at certain results as indicated in his proposed budget. The members of the committee voted to extend the invitation at the meeting held Friday evening.

The motion was made by Alderman Frederick J. Brand, who said he failed to see the necessity of heads of departments sending in estimates to the mayor, by his request, since by his allowances he appeared to ignore the information they furnished him, information in the compiling of which much time and labor were, to all appearance, needlessly wasted.

The motion, as first framed, was in the form of a "request," but was later changed to "invitation," in view of the fact that the word "request" was used in connection with the heads of departments. The members of the committee appeared to think that an "invitation" was more dignified than a "request," and therefore substituted the word in the motion. This was carried unanimously.

The mayor will not accept the invitation. He says he feels that as he has given the matter careful consideration and must again take it up after the committee has passed upon it, it is not necessary for him to go before the committee.

Public expression will be allowed at the meeting.

HONOR GIVEN TO PRES. WHEELER

BERKELEY, Cal.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California has been offered the post under the Roosevelt foundation which provides for the representation of America in one of the leading German universities for a period of two years.

If President Wheeler accepts, it is said that he will go first to Heidelberg. He took charge of the University of California in 1889. Since then he has seen his plans for the extension of the work grow to realization. Among these are the Memorial Mining building, costing \$1,000,000, the Greek Theater and the million dollar John Doe Library.

HOTEL MEN ELECT IN NEW ENGLAND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The annual convention of the New England Hotel Men's Association was held at Hotel Worth with about 80 hotel proprietors in attendance Friday night. An elaborate banquet was served. William H. Kimball of this city, the retiring president, being toastmaster. The following officers were elected:

President, Luke J. Minnehan; first vice-president, A. C. Judd; second vice-presidents, one from each state, E. H. Nunn, O. H. Pelren, F. S. Shepard, A. W. Plumb, J. H. Bowker, Fred Mansfield; treasurer, Henry E. Marsh; secretary, William E. Wood; directors, William H. Kimball, C. W. Clark, G. E. Sherman, W. S. Gardie, J. J. Dahill, G. H. Bowker, E. M. Morse, A. H. Laler, H. C. Griswold, T. Brownell, J. E. Kellher, A. T. Treddway, E. A. Winter, G. T. Waterhouse and J. H. Hart.

MOUNT HOLYOKE AIDS QUAKE FUND

Lee, Higginson & Co., treasurers of the Massachusetts Red Cross fund for the earthquake victims, has received a check for \$800 from the students and faculty of Mt. Holyoke College. Accompanying the check is the following letter:

"Enclosed please find a check for \$800, the gift of faculty and students of Mt. Holyoke College to the Italian relief fund. This gift is the result of a unanimous desire on the part of the college to have a part in this help, and represents self-sacrifice as well as interest and sympathy."

The Red Cross fund total is now \$34,862.75.

The receipts for the Massachusetts committee fund have reached \$154,806.01.

BIDS ON REMOVAL OF SUNKEN BOATS

Bids for the removal of the hulks of 20 sunken canal boats in the narrows of Lake Champlain were opened this noon by Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr at the office of the United States corps of engineers, Barre, N. H.

The army officers had given notice that the hulks must be removed by the owners in 30 days or they would be removed by the government because a menace to navigation. Nothing was done by the owners, therefore the government advertised for the bids, which were opened this noon.

The lowest bid, \$3440, was that of Johnson & Virden of Lewes, Del.

EXCHANGE HEAD TESTIFIES.

NEW YORK.—The Wall street committee which is investigating the New York stock exchange today heard President R. H. Thomas of the exchange and H. K. Pomeroy, chairman of the special committee of the board of governors. The testimony was informal and voluntary.

A Day's Progress in Washington

VETO OF CENSUS BILL IS SUBMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One.)

a large majority to sustain the President; that New York would be divided and that he expected a majority of the Ohio and Pennsylvania members to favor the overriding of the veto.

If the two thirds vote necessary to pass the bill despite the veto cannot be mustered, there is a strong probability that no further action will be taken on the bill at this session. It will lie on the table. Early in March, however, when a new President is in the White House, it will be reintroduced, put through both branches without delay and sent to President Taft.

There may be some embarrassment for Mr. Taft in this plan, for should he consent to the "spoils system" in the taking of the census his action naturally would be compared with that of President Roosevelt.

The veto was today referred to the census committee by the House. As soon as Representative Crumpacker, chairman of the census committee, moved that the bill with the President's veto be reprinted and the whole referred to the census committee, Gillette of Massachusetts declared the reason for such action. Crumpacker explained that it was in accordance with precedent.

"There is only one way," he said, "to pass the present bill, and that is to over the President's veto. In view of the President's objections, I do not believe the House should pass the bill over the veto."

The veto message from President Roosevelt, one of the few he has sent to Congress, was sarcastic and to the point. The President referred constantly to "professional politicians." He caused a great burst of laughter when he spoke of the large number of jobs to be allotted to the "professional politicians on both sides." His reference to the fact that even the Democrats were to get a bit of the patronage was regarded as extremely humorous.

The President emphasizes the necessity of taking the census and that it should be done with accuracy. He does not believe that competent employees would be secured under the terms of the bill as passed by Congress, and moreover it would mean that this great decennial undertaking would be "turned into an engine to further the self-interest of that small section of the people which makes a profession of politics."

The message in part follows: "To provide that the clerks and other employees shall be appointed after non-competitive examination, and yet to provide that they shall be selected without regard to political party affiliations, means merely that the appointments of the clerks of both parties, instead of as the prerogatives of the politicians of one party, I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils; but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law."

"I also recommend that if provision is made that the census printing work may be done outside the Government Printing Office, it shall be explicitly provided that the Government authorities shall see that the eight-hour law is applied in effective fashion to these outside offices."

structed by the navy department and will be used for experimental purposes. While the tendency in foreign navies is toward the use of more powerful guns, American ordnance experts take the stand that the present 12 inch gun is the most serviceable weapon.

Ten 12-inch guns, 45 calibers in length will comprise the main batteries of the Dreadnoughts, North Dakota, Delaware, Utah and Florida, now building. It is proposed, however, to use 12-inch guns 50 calibers in length on the 26,000 ton battleships authorized by the present Congress. The 14-inch gun will cost about \$100,000. It will be either 40 or 45 calibers in length and will throw a projectile weighing 1400 pounds.

Poll Indicates the House to Favor Statehood Bill

WASHINGTON—Several polls of the House were taken Friday in order to ascertain the sentiment in regard to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states. In each instance it was found that the preponderance of opinion was in favor of statehood. On both sides of the House the majority of those who are willing to express an opinion favor statehood at the present session. Many are non-committal, some because they have not yet given the subject serious consideration. The Democrats to a man profess themselves in favor of separate statehood.

Wisconsin Senator Will Claim Seat if Defeated

WASHINGTON—The state of Wisconsin may present to the country, soon after March 4, the unique spectacle of sending two men to Washington, both claiming to be the duly elected senator. This is one of the possible results of the present struggle at Madison for the seat in the upper House now held by Isaac Stephenson.

The Stephenson forces insist that Stephenson was elected by the separate conventions of the Legislature. The opposition denies this. The Legislature is proceeding on the theory that he was not, and is taking a ballot daily in joint convention.

Dilatory Tactics Block Consideration of Crum

WASHINGTON—When the District of Columbia appropriation was resumed in the Senate Friday afternoon the Democrats did not seek to ward off an executive session to consider the Crum nomination, as they did yesterday. A little later they became inquisitive and asked for numerous explanations. Senator Garin began the dilatory tactics by desiring full information regarding a proposed new workhouse. He said it was new legislation and should be understood.

U. S. Navy Is Constructing First Fourteen Inch Gun

WASHINGTON—The building of a 14-inch gun has been begun at the gun foundry of the Washington navy yard. It will be the first 14-inch gun constructed.

GREAT NAVIGATION CONGRESS INVITED TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Congress has been requested, and will probably comply with the request, to invite the Permanent Association of Navigation Congresses, an international organization, to hold its session in 1911, in the United States. This congress meets once in three years, under a new rule adopted at the St. Petersburg meeting of 1908, and while the United States has never had the honor of entertaining it, it has always been represented at its sessions.

Its purpose is to bring together representatives of the various leading governments of the world for the discussion of questions connected with inland or maritime navigation in their relation to commercial and industrial enterprises. The United States participates in these meetings, sending representatives under an act of Congress, passed in 1902.

It is pointed out that the time is now propitious for the holding of the meetings here. There is soon to be inaugurated in this country a vast and comprehensive scheme of inland waterway development, following in part the recommendations made by President Roosevelt, and it is believed that the presence of a congress of experts from all over the world would give impetus to that development and help start it along right lines. For the reason just named, it is reported that the association would be very glad to have an invitation to meet in this country; hence, the request that Congress extend a formal invitation, without which it has never yet assembled outside of Europe. Philadelphia has already extended an invitation to the association, which has met with the approval of the official representatives of the United States to the association, but the chief invitation must come from the nation as such.

The meetings of this international association have been attended by nearly all of the engineering and waterway experts of the old world, and Congress is being told, as a reason why it should pass the resolution of invitation, that its meeting here would be of material benefit to the entire country, industrially and commercially, as well as from the standpoint of international comity.

The Carnegie Institution reports that great progress has been made during the past year in all fields of research.

The forthcoming rivers and harbors appropriation bill will authorize five river surveys in New Hampshire and three in Maine.

Thirty-four covers were laid for the party of President and Mrs. Roosevelt in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Ethel, Friday evening.

A hearing on the wool schedule of the tariff will be held before the House committee of ways and means Feb. 10. It is probable that several witnesses will be subpoenaed.

A conference report of the urgent deficiency bill was agreed upon Friday. It appropriates \$12,000 for the purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles for the President.

The Yankton, tender to the flagship of the Atlantic fleet, has sailed from Funchal, Madeira, for Bermuda, in advance of the fleet, according to dispatches received at the navy department.

Representative Tirrell finds it difficult to get a bill passed to relieve Assistant Treasurer Curtis of the Boston treasury of repaying the \$3000 that was stolen from the office two years ago.

The attorneys for the government in the \$29,000 Standard Oil case are in consultation with Attorney-General Bonaparte as to the course to be pursued at the retrial before Judge Anderson, Feb. 23.

A rivers and harbors commission to be composed of five senators, five representatives and two engineer officers of the army will be created in a bill that will soon be reported to the House committee on rivers and harbors.

Senator Scott introduced a resolution in the Senate Friday afternoon authorizing the committee on military affairs to visit the various army posts during the recess of the Senate and investigate conditions there existing.

MUSKOGEE, Ok.—Feb. 13 has been set by Judge Campbell in the United States district court as the day for Gov. Charles N. Haskell and the six other prominent Oklahoma men, under indictment for alleged fraud in connection with the Muskogee town lot cases, to appear in court to plead to the charges.

MOORS TO DISCUSS CHARTER.

John F. Moors of the Boston finance commission will speak at the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club at Young's Hotel on the evening of Feb. 9. Mr. Moors will present the main features of the proposed new charter for Boston.

TRAFFIC ON LAKES TO SHOW A GREAT INCREASE IN YEAR

WASHINGTON—The American Great Lakes have a commerce as well as a phraseology and maritime life all their own, and although the year 1908 saw their commerce somewhat shrunken, the conditions that prevailed then are already passing, and the volume of trade this year is expected to show a considerable increase over last, if it does not approach the record of 1907, the banner year.

The domestic shipments of merchandise from the various lake ports in 1908 were 60,518,024 tons, compared with 83,606,991 and 75,009,648 tons during 1907 and 1906. The decrease was due mainly to the smaller shipments of iron ore, the shipments of which by lake during the year, exclusive of 228,734 gross tons exported to Canada, as reported to the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, amounted to 24,939,185 tons against 40,727,972 gross tons for 1907.

The greater part of this ore, 20,444,751 gross tons, was received at Lake Erie ports; the rest is credited mainly to Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Gary, Milwaukee and Detroit. Indiana Harbor and Gary get about a million gross tons of ore, thus placing Chicago and vicinity on practically the same level as Cleveland as an ore-receiving center.

Domestic grain shipments by lake during the past season aggregated 111,213,910 bushels, of which 57,754,188 bushels constituted wheat, 22,546,795 bushels corn, 15,791,406 bushels oats, 13,116,156 bushels barley and 1,695,370 bushels rye. The total 1908 grain movement by lake shows a 22.8 per cent decrease from the 1907 total. The largest relative loss of almost 50 per cent is shown in the shipments of corn. The lake shipments of other grains likewise show perceptible decreases as compared with 1907 totals.

The domestic shipments of flaxseed for the year, 15,610,219 bushels, differed but slightly from those for the preceding season, 15,647,569 bushels, and proceeded mainly from Duluth-Superior; the principal port of destination was Buffalo, which partook of over 84 per cent of the total domestic receipts of the article. The 1908 shipments of flour, 1,188,831 net tons of 10 barrels each, likewise present a smaller total than for the preceding year.

The annual lumber shipments, 944,742,000 feet, were 32 per cent below the total reported for the year 1907.

Washington Briefs

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Compulsory "Wireless" in Lake Craft Is Urged

WASHINGTON—Notwithstanding the fact that the subcommittee appointed to consider the Burke wireless bill reported back the measure so amended as to exclude vessels in the Great Lakes, the contest on the matter was today continued in the committee room. Representative Wilson of Illinois, who has led the movement to include lake steamers, adducing a lot of new evidence tending to show the present operation of wireless there, which was denied him on Friday.

BROADER OUTLOOK NOW IN CONGRESS FOR WATERWAYS

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's campaign in the interest of the conservation of the natural resources of the country seems likely to bear fruit in the plan which Congress is now considering, and which, it is believed, it will adopt at this session, of outlining a broad plan of waterway improvement.

The interoceanic canal from Boston to the Gulf cities is only a part of that plan, which also includes canals from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi, one from Duluth to Minneapolis, among others, and many other improvements looking to the deepening of the rivers in the interest of water traffic.

Heretofore there has been no broad outlook so far as river and harbor improvements are concerned. Millions of dollars have been appropriated year after year, and the most of it has been wasted, for each separate project has had no relation to any other project, and the waterways of the country as a whole have not been benefited. Now, thanks to the President's insistence, Congress seems likely to commit itself to a general program, which is to be outlined in a bill authorizing preliminary surveys, and after that the purpose is to make appropriations from time to time, for the purpose of completing the various units of the plan.

It has been estimated that \$300,000,000 would be required to make the improvements spoken of. In reality, the total cost may considerably exceed even that great sum, but as the work is to be spread over a number of years it is the expectation that the cost will not seriously burden the federal treasury.

Boston to Get No Custom House Grant This Year

WASHINGTON—Although definite announcement was not made it is now practically decided that Boston will not be granted an appropriation for the improvement of the custom house at this session of Congress. Representative Weeks appeared before the House committee on public buildings and lands Friday afternoon and strongly urged the necessity of granting an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the erection of a tower on the present building.

Chairman Bartholdt remarked that inasmuch as about 75 members of the House are insisting upon appropriations for their respective committees he did not believe that Mr. Weeks would have much success unless these members were assured that they, too, would be permitted to get their bills through.

TWO WOMEN PASS BAR EXAMINATION

Two women and 100 men passed the bar examinations, Friday, as announced by the bar examiners. The new attorneys will be sworn in Feb. 17.

The women are both residents of Boston. Miss Monica A. Foley is employed in the office of the state highway commission. Miss Mary McGovern intends to practise law in the office of Frank A. Mason, 31 Milk street, where she studied for the bar.

Among the men are George P. Anderson of the board of aldermen, Representative John J. Hayes of Charlestown, Postmaster William E. Craig of Lynn, Cornelius J. Scollard, brother of Ex-City Collector Garrett Scollard, T. Donald Adair and James F. McDermott, clerks in the office of Clerk F. P. Campbell of the superior court.

COMERFORD HEADS POSTAL CLERKS

Thomas J. Comerford, secretary of the Boston Postoffice Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association for the past year, was elected president of the organization Friday at the annual election. Mr. Comerford's majority over his opponent was 323.

William H. Driscoll, the retiring president, ran for recording secretary and won over Joseph T. Hurley by 66 votes.

Other officers elected were: Financial secretary, Matthew J. Fallon; treasurer, James A. Barry; vice-president, Timothy J. Callahan; James J. Coleman, J. A. Cahill, Hugh J. Donohue, Charles C. Small, J. J. Mallory and A. H. B. Stevens will constitute the executive committee.

HASKELL TRIAL SET FOR APRIL

MUSKOGEE, Ok.—Feb. 13 has been set by Judge Campbell in the United States district court as the day for Gov. Charles N. Haskell and the six other prominent Oklahoma men, under indictment for alleged fraud in connection with the Muskogee town lot cases, to appear in court to plead to the charges.

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POLICE BUDGET IS CUT IN LOWELL

Mayor's Policy Is More for Schools and Less for the Department of Which He Was Member.

LOWELL, Mass.—Reform Mayor Brown has been successful in his efforts for economy, and the good work of the committee on appropriations to date shows a grand total of \$150,000 cut off from municipal estimates. At the urgent request of Mayor Brown, \$10,000 has been cut from the police department estimates.

NEW BOSTON THEATER MANAGER.

Lindsay Morison has been appointed by Klaw & Erlanger house manager of the Boston Theater, the lease of which they have taken over from B. F. Keith.

Mr. Morison is very well known in Boston as the successful manager of the Boston Theater stock company last season, and as an actor in the Castle Square stock company for nine seasons.

Oriental RUGS

ALL oriental rugs are not good, and the cheapest are often the most expensive. Do you wish to be shown by comparison the different kinds and grades?

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Incorporated Under MASSACHUSETTS LAWS
Money deposited on or before
FEB. 15
Will draw interest from that date
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The Corset of Today

So much is said about the worst of them. Little more can be said about the best of them.

But try
La Grecque
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and be convinced it is the queen of all. Tailored Underwear a specialty.

McCall & Gerry
270 Boylston St.
BOSTON

From Paris

I am now disposing of my imported Dress Patterns and partially made Gowns at

Leading Events in Athletic World—Longboat Wins Race

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR NATIONAL PENNANT IN NEW YORK CITY

Manager McGraw Expects to Have a Stronger Nine This Year Than That of Last Season.

PROMISING NEW MEN

NEW YORK—Prospects of having a National League championship banner in this city again seem very bright just now. It has been generally felt here that last year's nine should have had the pennant, and would have, had it not been for a technicality. The 1909 team gives every promise of being fully as strong as the 1908 combination and should any of the promising new men come near expectations it will be even stronger.

McGraw believes that he has strengthened the team at least 20 per cent by securing Catcher Schlei, Pitcher Raymond and Outfielder Murray, even though he lost Bresnahan. Schlei will have Needham, Snodgrass, Meyers and a new man named Wilson to help him.

The pitching department will be well cared for by Mathewson, Ames and Wittse, Raymond and Crandall, in addition to Marquard and Durham, two recruits from Indianapolis.

The infield will be the same as last year, being made up of Tenney, Doyle, Devlin and Bridwell, and will remain that way unless Herzog should replace one of the veterans.

The outfield is expected to be stronger than last year, with Capt. Donlin playing right field again and Murray, a fine batsman and base runner, in left. Seymour's place in center field is somewhat in doubt and the veteran will have to go fast to keep O'Hara of the Baltimore or Herzog from taking it away from him. DeVore, who batted for 290 and fielded for 331 for Newark in the Eastern League last year, is another candidate for the outfield who gives much promise.

Should any of the new men prove to be fast enough to replace the veterans, the New York Nationals will certainly stand a better show of capturing the honors in their league than has previously been the case since 1905.

WANT TO JOIN I. G. A.

Applications for membership in the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association have been received from Lehigh and the College of the City of New York and will be acted on at the meeting of the association to be held Feb. 13.

SHIPPING NEWS

SCHEDULE OF TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS.

EAST BOUND.	
Sailings from New York.	
*Deutschland, for Italy, Feb. 6	
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, Feb. 6	
*St. Louis, for Southampton, Feb. 6	
*Neckar, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 6	
*Campania, for Queenstown and Liverpool, Feb. 10	
*La Bretagne, for Havre, Feb. 11	
*Zeyland, for Antwerp via Dover, Feb. 11	
*Hollandia, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 12	
*Philadelphia, for Southampton, Feb. 13	
*Pretoria, for Hamburg, Feb. 13	
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Feb. 16	
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam, Feb. 16	
*Lusitania, for Liverpool, Feb. 17	
*Swallow, for Antwerp, Feb. 17	
*S. Amherst, for Bremen, Feb. 18	
*La Provence, for Havre, Feb. 18	
Sailings from Boston.	
Laurentian, for New York, Feb. 6	
Sachem, for Liverpool, Feb. 6	
*Ivernia, for Liverpool, Feb. 9	
*Carnegie, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 13	
*Ionian, for Glasgow, Feb. 13	
*Mantova, for Antwerp, Feb. 13	
Sailings from Philadelphia.	
Marquette, for Antwerp, Feb. 5	
Haverford, for Liverpool, Feb. 6	
*Mantova, for Antwerp, Feb. 13	
WEST BOUND.	
Sailings from Liverpool.	
*Lusitania, for New York, Feb. 6	
*Mauretania, for New York, Feb. 12	
*Friesland, for Philadelphia, Feb. 17	
Sailings from Hamburg.	
*Amerika, for New York, Feb. 6	
*Bulgaria, for New York, Feb. 13	
Sailings from Bremen.	
*Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York, Feb. 9	
*Main, for New York, Feb. 13	
*Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for N. Y., Feb. 17	
Sailings from Havre.	
*La Provence, for New York, Feb. 6	
*La Savie, for New York, Feb. 13	
Sailings from Antwerp.	
*Finland, for New York, Feb. 6	
*Vaderland, for New York, Feb. 13	
Sailings from Rotterdam.	
*Statenland, for New York, Feb. 13	
Sailings from Glasgow.	
*Numidian, for Boston, Feb. 13	
Sailings from Naples.	
*Cretic, for Boston, Feb. 10	
*Mail steamers.	

On her first trip to the United States the fine new Hansa line steamer Warturn reached here late Friday. The vessel was completed at Geestemunde only a few months ago and is a distinct addition to the fleet plying between India and Boston. In command of Captain Schmidt she left Calcutta Dec. 23. Included in her Boston consignments are 6841 bales of jute, 3000 bales of burials, 500 packages of shellac, 1900 chests of tea and 325 packages of skins.

The vessel carries a large crew of Lascars and Malays.

After a pleasant winter passage, the Leyland line steamer Lancastrian, Captain Fortay, arrived Friday afternoon from London, and went into the berth vacated a few hours previously by the Cambrian, which had gone out at 11 a. m. bound for London. The two steamers

AMHERST NINE STARTS WORK

Prospects Are Exceedingly Bright for a Strong Varsity Team This Year—Breckenridge to Coach.

AMHERST—With the arrival of Coach Breckenridge and the call for candidates for battery positions on the team, the Amherst College baseball season has started. Candidates for the positions of pitcher and catcher began practice in the cage Tuesday and men for the other positions will probably be called out about March 1. From now until March 25, when the team will leave for the southern trip, practice will be held daily under the direction of the coach.

The team has before it a hard schedule of 28 games, but the prospects for a winning nine are unusually bright. Brick's loss in the box will be felt, but with McClure, Vernon, who pitched good ball in the freshman game; McInerney and others, there is no lack of material for the position. Henry will probably be back in the game this season and should prove effective behind the bat, while Storke and Abele are likewise strong candidates for the position. Captain Palmer's position of first base will be left open by his graduation and the competition will be keen for his place. Fink, Burt and Kilbourn will be among these candidates. With Captain Jube, Michaels, SanSouci, Kane, Pennock and Washburn, there should be no lack of men to fill the other positions.

TRACK MEETS ARE SCHEDULED

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Manager Stewart of the Stanford University track team has completed the schedule of track meets with the University of Southern California, one with the Olympic Club of San Francisco at the annual meet with California.

Following is the schedule:

March 13—Varsity vs. University of Southern California, at Los Angeles.

March 20—Varsity vs. Olympic Club, on the campus.

March 21, a. m.—Varsity vs. University campus; p. m., intercollegiate freshmen meet, on the campus.

April 17—California vs. Stanford, Berkeley oval.

PROVIDENCE MAY LOSE ARNDT. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Owing to the fact that Harry Arndt played with the Providence Eastern League Club last year without a contract, he is entitled to his unconditional release this year. He has had a good offer from Denver and may join that team. Last year he batted for .295 and fielded for .911. He was to captain Providence this year.

Diplomatic Extremes Meet

Senator Crane and the New Turkish Ambassador Dinner Guests of France's Representative.

MET IN WASHINGTON

EXTREMES meet in diplomatic and in Washington social circles and perhaps a dinner gathering Tuesday evening given by M. and Mme. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and his wife brought together as extreme types as are often seen even at ambassadorial tables.

Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, was one of the guests, while the new Turkish ambassador, Hussein Kiazim Bey, one of the latest acquisitions of Washington society, was another. Senator and ex-Governor Crane is well known, especially in his home state. His sagacity, far-sightedness and native shrewdness are proverbial in Republican party circles. His business acumen has been rewarded with a degree of success—he is a wealthy paper manufacturer—and he is one of the most independent men in public life today. He is thoroughly typical of the best life of New England.

The Turkish ambassador represents the Sublime Porte in diplomatic affairs at Washington and is typical of the modern civilization of the Orient, with the polish of the western which all men of his school acquire. He is the spokesman for the rejuvenated Turkey in the

saluted each other in the bay. The Lancastrian left London Jan. 23, with a cargo of about 2500 tons of wool, chalk, skins, etc.

The Allan liner Laurentian, Capt. Henry Imrie, leaving Mystic wharf today at 11 a. m., direct for Glasgow, carries 30 cabin and steerage passengers, and a large cargo of grain, cattle and general freight.

The Bette Wrecking Company has contracted to save the cargo of lumber of the schooner Helena, which stranded at Fourth cliff, Scituate, last Saturday, and also to save the vessel.

The lighthouse inspector has notified

TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY.



TOM LONGBOAT, Famous Onondaga Indian Runner.

INDIANS HAVE LONG SCHEDULE

CARLISLE, Pa.—A baseball schedule of 29 games with the leading universities, colleges and academies has been prepared for the Carlisle Indian school baseball team. It is the longest and hardest ever played by the redskins. Coach Bassford, who is to take charge of the baseball training, will arrive here for work on March 1. He will have at his disposal good candidates and should have one of the best baseball clubs the school has ever sent out. The schedule follows:

March 31, Albright College at Carlisle; April 3, Franklin & Marshall at Carlisle; 7, Ursinus College at Carlisle; 9 and 10, Penn. at Atlantic City; 14, Mercersburg at Carlisle; 17, Harrisburg (Tri-State) at Harrisburg; 21, Lebanon Valley College at Carlisle; 23, Penn. State College at State College; 24, Bucknell at Lewisburg; 29, Andover at Andover, Mass.; 30, Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; May 1, Brown at Providence, R. I.; 6, Syracuse at Elmira, N. Y.; 8, Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 12, Dickinson at Carlisle; 14, Fordham at New York; 15, U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.; 18, Eastern College at Carlisle; 19, Dickinson College at Carlisle; 21, Cornell at Carlisle; 22, Mt. St. Mary's at Emmetsburg, Md.; 26, Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; 29, Mt. Washington at Baltimore; June 1, University of Pittsburgh at Carlisle; 2, Mercersburg at Mercersburg; 7, Albright College at Myerstown; 8, Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg; 9, Franklin & Marshall at Lancaster; 12, Penn. at Philadelphia.

TWO WOMEN ARE ENTERED FOR RACE

NEW ORLEANS—Two entries have been received for the woman's track automobile race scheduled for the Mardi Gras speed carnival to be held here Feb. 20, 21 and 22. They are Mrs. Joan Newcomb Cuneo of Richmond Hill, N. Y., and Miss Alice Porter of Elgin, Ill. It is stated that this will be the first event of the kind in the history of automobile racing. Three women's races are scheduled with the championship event at five miles as the feature. The meeting is to include 20 events.

League Standings

NEWTON BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.	
Allston Golf, Won	4
North Gate, Lost	0
Newton Boat, Won	4
Maugus, Lost	0
Riverdale, Won	4
Neighborhood, Lost	0
AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.	
Newtowne, Won	36
Colonial, Lost	17
Highland, Won	21
Winthrop B. C., Won	22
Boston A. A., Won	23
Arlington B. C., Won	28
990th A. A., Won	32
Dudley, Won	33
Central, Won	35
Calumet, Won	37
SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.	
Oxford, Won	9
Colonial, Won	11
Cottage Park, Won	13
Dudley, Won	16
990th A. A., Won	15
Winthrop, Won	12
Winthrop B. C., Won	11
Newtowne, Won	11
AMATEUR BOWLING LEAGUE.	
Boston A. A., Won	14
Central, Won	14
Newtowne, Won	15
Commercial, Won	16
Arlington B. C., Won	17
Dudley, Won	12

HUSSEIN KIAZIM BEY,

Ambassador of Turkey to the United States.

closer relation to which it aspires with the United States. Hussein Kiazim Bey has been heard very little of in the events that preceded his appointment to Washington, but his services to his countrymen have been of a confidential nature and he has justified the honor which has been placed upon him. The French embassy is naturally a place where the Turkish ambassador would feel as much at home as anywhere in Washington, for like all Turkish statesmen Hussein Kiazim Bey enjoys greater facility in speaking French than any language save his own.

mariners that electrical bell buoy, No. 9a is not in working order. It will be repaired as soon as practicable.

The Leyland liner Cambrian, Captain Hiscoe, left here at 11 o'clock Friday morning for London with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of wheat, 22,000 bushels of corn, 30 tons of provisions, 400 tons of flour, besides sundries and 707 head of cattle.

According to the weekly summary of the Boston fish bureau there have been 53 arrivals of fishing schooners this week with 866,000 pounds, as compared with 33 arrivals with 448,000 pounds for the same period a year ago.

DISTANCE TOO MUCH FOR SHRUBB

After Holding the Lead for Twenty-Two Miles He Is Forced to Give up the Race.

NEW YORK—Tom Longboat, the Indian Marathon runner defeated Alfred Shrubb, the English long-distance runner Friday night in the biggest indoor Marathon run ever held in this country. The time for the event was 2h. 53m. 40.2-5s., which was nearly 9 minutes slower than the time made by Longboat in his race with Dorando.

Up to the 22-mile mark it looked as if Shrubb would be an easy victor as he was 7½ laps ahead of his opponent at that time and running easily. At this point the distance began to tell on him, and Longboat gradually closed the gap until the 24th mile, when Shrubb was forced to retire leaving Longboat to finish alone.

The outcome was a surprise to the public generally, as it had been thought that Shrubb would be able to win, although it was his first race at such a long distance. Shrubb easily proved himself to be the better man up to 20 miles, as he was ahead of the records for that distance.

Miles.	Leader.	Laps.	Time.
1	Shrubb	3	4:52
2	Shrubb	13	10:18 4-5
3	Shrubb	15	15:32
4	Shrubb	2	21:58 4-5
5	Shrubb	21	27:54
6	Shrubb	3	33:57
7	Shrubb	3	39:45 1-5
8	Shrubb	3	45:32
9	Shrubb	3	51:20 2-5
10	Shrubb	44-5	57:32 2-5
11	Shrubb	1-2	1:03:25 1-5
12	Shrubb	3	1:09:31 4-5
13	Shrubb	6-5	1:15:55 4-5
14	Shrubb	4	1:22:12 3-5
15	Shrubb	4	1:28:28 4-5
16	Shrubb	7	1:34:33 2-5
17	Shrubb	8	1:40:50 1-5
18	Shrubb	4-5	1:47:30
19	Shrubb	9	1:53:26 2-5
20	Shrubb	9	2:01:25 4-5
21	Shrubb	7-2	2:09:08 3-5
22	Shrubb	7-2	2:16:14
23	Shrubb	4-3-4	2:24:05
24	Shrubb	2	2:32:20
25	Longboat	5	2:42:46
26	Longboat	2	2:50:50
27	Longboat	2	2:58:40 2-5

GYMNASTIC DATES FOR COLUMBIA

A. H. Hopping, manager of Columbia University's gymnastic team, has announced the schedule for the season. With the exception of the intercollegiate meet, none of the contests will be held in the local gymnasium. The schedule follows:

Feb. 13, Rutgers at New Brunswick; Feb. 19, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Feb. 20, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; Feb. 27, Annapolis at Annapolis; March 6, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; March 10, New York University at University Heights; March 20, intercollegiate meet.

REINSTATEMENT WITH FINES.

CINCINNATI—The national baseball commission has granted the request of Frank H. Owen and William Purtell for reinstatement with the understanding that they pay a fine of \$50 each. The commission declined a rehearing in the case of Player Marion, wanted by the St. Louis club, but awarded to the Duluth club.

The third chess game of the series being played between F. J. Marshall and Charles Jaffe, resulted in a draw. The score now stands Marshall 1, Jaffe 0, draws 2.

OLD COLONY LEAGUE TO MEET.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Old Colony Baseball League, which at present consists of five clubs, will hold a business meeting next Monday evening at Hotel Belmont to plan for work for the coming season. The clubs already in the league are those of Taunton, Stoughton, Randolph, Rockland and the Deywys of Weymouth. One more is likely to be chosen and applications are on hand from the Walkovers of Brockton, the Lowney-Manfields of Mansfield, the Neponset-Dorchesters and Quincy.

VAN SLEET WILL ENTER RACE.

PITTSFIELD—William Van Sleet, aeronaut and pilot of the Pittsfield Aero Club, will pilot one of the dirigible balloons in the New-York-to-Albany race next fall. He has entered and will drive a balloon to be built by a New York inventor. The balloon is to be tried out in Pittsfield during the summer.

FAST MEN ARE ENTERED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—This city will hold its first indoor amateur Marathon run tonight when the leading amateurs in the country will compete in the 2d regiment armory. Robert Fowler of Boston, Thomas Morrissey and Carr of New York will be among the starters.

ADJUSTING MEN TO USE OF AUTO

It is being gradually borne in upon thoughtful people that all, autoists and non-autoists, are passing through a period of adjustment to a condition which is new. It was possible to adjust the public to the railroad by slower stages, for both, as it were, grew up together. It was a different proposition when the trolley arrived suddenly, and it is a different proposition now that the auto has arrived, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Even the trolley is not entirely harnessed to the desires of men, and it will be some time before the auto is, but meantime it is obvious that progress must be made along the line of neither the greatest nor the least resistance, but that which will give due weight to the rights of all. Most of all it is necessary to preserve an even temper in considering the situation.

DEFEATED BY LENGTH OF RACE.



ALFRED SHRUBB, England's Great Professional Runner.

MEET WILL CLOSE WITH FAST RACE

One of the principal features of tonight's meet at the Boston Athletic Association will be the relay race between Harvard and Cornell. Heretofore Harvard has run Yale, but this year Yale will not enter a team and the battle will be fought out between Harvard and the Ithaca four.

Two of Harvard's strongest runners will fill places on her team, E. K. Merrihew and W. M. Rand. Merrihew is one of the best sprinters in college and has a long record of victories behind him. On entering college he came out at the sprinters. Last season he took second place in the 440 against Yale. He has been running consistently this year, although small opportunity has been given to show his possibilities. Jan. 22 Merrihew succeeded in bringing his relay team in to victory in the race with a picked team from the B. A. A. and turned what would otherwise have been a defeat into victory.

The chances for a Harvard victory seem to be very bright.

WALLABY PLAYS U. OF C. TODAY

BERKELEY, Cal.—The first game of the international Rugby series is being played on California field today between the Wallaby Rugby team of Australia and a picked team from the University of California. Interest is running high on the coast for the Australian team visited here a few years ago, when the sport was just being introduced into California, and defeated every team played. Since that time the big university and professional teams have taken long strides in the development of Rugby football and it is confidently expected that today's game will tell a different story from that of three years ago.

The Wallaby team is the strongest representative aggregation of Rugby players in the world, they being the only exponents of the true English Rugby game. The California team has been practicing for several weeks under Coach Schaeffer and has been rapidly whipped into shape for the coming game. Wallaby will play Stanford University next Wednesday. From the results of these two games, and from the Barbarians Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco, will be picked the All-American team which will play the Australians on the 13th of the month for the international championship.

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North Gate, Lost	0
Newton Boat, Won	4
Maugus, Lost	0
Riverdale, Won	4
Neighborhood, Lost	0
AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.	
Newtowne, Won	36
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SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.	
Oxford, Won	9
Colonial, Won	11
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Commercial, Won	16
Arlington B. C., Won	17
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BOSTON AUTO SHOW EAGERLY AWAITED BY THE MOTORISTS

Manager Campbell Believes in Later Date and Expects to Give the Public the Best Exhibit of the Year.

COMES IN MARCH

That the Boston Automobile Dealers Association has been wise in keeping to its original dates and not seeking earlier ones, has been the case in other large cities, has been conclusively proven by the experiences of those which moved their dates ahead. This year the Boston show will come the week of March 7 to 14.

Perhaps the strongest contender for these dates was Manager Chester I. Campbell, who at one time stood almost alone on that question. So thoroughly was he convinced that the March dates were the best he made no change and Boston was the only city in the country which failed to advance the time for its show.

The results have proven materially satisfactory. The attendance at the shows held in New York and also at Philadelphia which closed recently, while large, was not as great as it is believed would have been the case had the old dates been retained. Manager Campbell rather sized up the situation when he said:

"While the trade conditions are good, and while the interest is keen, there is certainly reason to believe that an early show is not just what the dealers and manufacturers believe it would be. The interest was by no means as keen as one might have anticipated, and personally I am convinced that the Boston show in March will prove more attractive and more beneficial than any held in either November or December. Those months are too early. They mark the end of the outdoor season,

TELLS BANKERS
OF POSTAL PLAN

Postmaster-General Meyer
Pleads for Savings Institu-
tions to Men Who Repre-
sent Opposition to Project.

PHILADELPHIA.—An address before the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association by Postmaster General George von L. Meyer Friday night was a strong plea for the postal savings bank despite the fact that Mr. Meyer knew himself to be among a gathering of men who represented the strongest opposition to the plan. He said in part:

"No one has greater admiration or appreciation of the good work of existing savings banks than myself, yet in advocating the postal savings banks I have been charged with proposing something that would injure private banking enterprise. I am firmly convinced that the establishment of postal savings banks would be beneficial to banking in this country generally.

"A postal savings bank system wisely planned and administered is an adjunct, and a most important one, to commercial banking. It will supply a real public need, as there are many small towns and communities which are not large enough to maintain savings banks."

LAS VEGAS TO BE
REPAIR CENTER

Within six months the Salt Lake railroad will have expended \$300,000 in shops and a roundhouse at Las Vegas, Nev. This means the employment of 400 skilled mechanics and a monthly payroll of \$85,000. The new buildings will cover several acres.

This enterprise should make the little town of Las Vegas the most important point between San Bernardino and Salt Lake City, and will probably increase its population, now 1500, to 5000 in a year, says the Los Angeles Times.

At present the Salt Lake maintains only one small emergency repair shop, in Los Angeles. Most of its work is done at the Southern Pacific shops, or at those of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City.

WESTERN PACIFIC
BEYOND ELKO NOW

The Western Pacific is now completed to a point eight miles west of Elko, Nev., a distance of approximately 270 miles west of Salt Lake City. Just at the present time work on the farther extension of the eastern end of the road is being retarded by the weather conditions, says the Salt Lake City Telegram. Between 800 and 900 men are at the end of the line and are pushing it west as fast as possible. Engineer T. J. Wyche, who is in charge of the work on the eastern end of the line, returned to Salt Lake City after a careful inspection of the eastern end of the line.

TRADE BANQUET
AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The date for the banquet which is to start the boom to advance trade in this city has been fixed upon as Feb. 17. The committee of 200 business men appointed by President Frank O. Field of the board of trade met at the mayor's office and decided upon definite plans. About 1500 business men from all over the city, covering the various industries, will be invited to the dinner.

It is planned to solicit the necessary food stuffs for the dinner from the dealers of the city, in order to keep the expenses down to the lowest. The special committee will have to raise \$900, even then, to carry out its plans. Infantry Hall, the largest in the city, will be hired for the dinner.

LOWELL MILITIA
IS GIVEN MEDALS

LOWELL, Mass.—The annual distribution of marksmanship insignia to the members of Company K, 6th infantry, M. V. M., was made at the armory Friday night. Capt. Stewart W. Wise, inspector or rifle practice, distributed the medals.

The regular drill preceded the distribution of prizes. An elaborate supper was served. The attendance of the members of the company was large.

Capt. Wise said there are nearly 40 experts in the company, together with several sharpshooters. Those not in the first two classes are qualified as marksmen, and not a man of the company is in a lower grade.

NEW SALT BEDS
FOUND IN UTAH

A new salt industry is to be established on Great Salt Lake. On the western shore of the lake great deposits of the mineral have been discovered and plans are on foot for the building of a refinery which will ship to Salt Lake City, part of the way by water. George Randall of Ogden, before leaving Salt Lake expects to finance his plan. Salt Lake Laker will be interested, says the Salt Lake City Telegram.

The new salt beds, although known to exist some time ago, have never before been fully analyzed or experimented with. Mr. Randall says it will not be necessary to extract the salt from the water, as hundreds of years of evaporation have already performed that operation, leaving the mineral in solid banks many feet deep and covering hundreds of acres. Nothing definite has been decided upon as to the building of the refinery plant.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

New England Briefs

MT. HERMON, Mass.—A handsome dining hall has been added to the Northfield school.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Charles C. Mumford, associate justice of the superior court, has resigned.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me.—Edgar O. Achorn of Boston will deliver the Lincoln memorial address here on Feb. 12.

WESTON, Mass.—Mrs. Robert Winsor entertained her employees Friday night with a sleigh ride, supper and dance.

WINDHAM, N. H.—Edward F. Searles of Methuen, Mass., has given this town one of the best equipped schoolhouses in the state.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The government has awarded a medal of honor to Chief of Police David A. Matthews for valiant services in the Indian wars.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—John M. Bridgman of Bowdoin College has been appointed head of the Latin department of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

NORWAY, Me.—Augustus S. G. Hatch of this town has been a member of the fire department for 53 years, and in that time has failed to respond to an alarm but once.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Desertion of families is made a felony, punishable by two years' imprisonment, by a new bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Mullen.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Beginning next Monday, the Scotia Worsted mills will run night and day, giving employment to 60 additional hands.

TALKS OF THE LAW
AS A PROFESSION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Discouraging any attempt to gain wealth by adopting a professional career and stating that the old saying that a lawyer "works hard and remains poor" is in the main correct, Austin B. Fletcher, one of New York's most prominent lawyers, in an article in the Yale News today indicates the advantages and disadvantages of the profession of law.

The article in part follows: "The lawyer's opportunities for attaining success are probably as great as they ever were, but they demand greater ability and better preparation. Every young man, therefore, who intends to follow the law as a profession should lay the broadest possible foundation; physically, because his work at times will demand the greatest endurance; morally, because there is no profession offering so many pitfalls; intellectually, because competition is so severe."

GOVERNOR URGES
STUDY OF FARMING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier, in a letter to Sec. John J. Dunn of the state board of agriculture and mechanic arts, urges the teaching of farming throughout the state. He advocates making the country districts attractive places to live and work in.

"I believe the agricultural districts of our state should be promoted," said the Governor. "More attention should be paid to making life in the country districts pleasant and profitable. Our farm and grazing lands should not be allowed to longer lie unused. The state needs every resource. I am convinced that an intelligent study of the problems of soil yield will do much to enhance the products of our farming lands and make the occupation of the granger more congenial as well as remunerative."

FIRE ENGINE SETS
TAUNTON AT ODDS

TAUNTON, Mass.—The fire department committee, Chief Leonard and several members of the city council, are at odds over the purchasing of a new fire engine which has been asked for by the chief. Simon Swig, chairman of the board of aldermen, and Alderman George Higgins claim the old engine which is to be replaced by the new one can be repaired for about \$300.

The engine has been used for 44 years and \$2800 was asked to repair it. One part of the city is left unprotected while one engine is covering two sections. Some aldermen may ask for an investigation.

YOUNG BUSINESS
MEN JOIN FORCES

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—A new organization of the younger business men of the town has been organized. It aims to do for the younger element what the Middleboro Business Men's Club is doing for the older ones. Its officers are: President, Dr. R. G. Butler; secretary, Harold Wood; treasurer, Thomas P. Leonard. Seventy members are enrolled.

FARMERS HEAR AMHERST MAN. WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The Plymouth County Agricultural Society, which has been in existence nearly a century, held a farmers' institute in Grange Hall Friday. Isaac N. Nutter of East Bridgewater, vice-president, presided. Prof. H. D. Haskell of Amherst Agricultural College spoke on "Clover, Corn, Cows and a Bank Account."

SOCIALISTS ENLIST
PROMINENT MEN IN
CONFERENCE PLANS

T. W. Higginson and Dean
Hodges Speak and E. H.
Clement Presides at Boston
Meeting.

BETTERMENT WORK

The names of several prominent Bostonians never before publicly identified with socialist movements appear in the list of speakers on the program for the conference on "Socialism as a World Movement," which is in progress at Chickering Hall. Among such names are those of the Rev. George Hodges, D. D., dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge; Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and E. H. Clement. Mr. Clement is to preside at today's meeting at 3 o'clock and Col. Higginson is to make the opening address.

The conference opened Friday evening at 8 o'clock, when Victor L. Berger and John Spargo talked on "The History of Socialism" and "The Common Sense of Socialism," respectively. The meetings will continue this evening and Sunday afternoon and evening. This afternoon Alexander Irvine, assistant pastor of the Church of the Ascension, New York, speaks on "The Spiritual Content of Socialism" and Charles Edward Russell of New York speaks on "The Failure of Social Reform."

At Friday evening's meeting Dean Hodges presided and in his opening remarks referred to Morrison I. Swift, who had planned to move on Tremont Temple Friday noon with his army of unemployed, but who went alone.

Dean Hodges referred to Swift as being well meaning, but misguided in his methods of getting at results. He incidentally read Swift's communication arranging the management of the evangelistic meetings for not meeting the material needs of the unemployed, and a good part of the audience heartily applauded.

Dean Hodges said "we all sympathize with Mr. Swift in his desire to ameliorate the conditions of the poor, but he was unwise to pound the forces of Christianity over the head. It is not well to antagonize the church organizations. We want their help, and we can get them by addressing them in terms that will reach them. The means today should be persuasive rather than abusive."

Dean Hodges said that the conference was arranged by men and women interested in social betterment, some believing in socialism and some not, but all desiring to find out how to make earth like heaven.

NEW DINING HALL
AT NORTHFIELD

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A new dining hall, built and equipped at a cost of \$90,000, was dedicated at Mt. Hermon school in connection with the observance of Founders' day, the 72nd anniversary Friday of the birth of the Rev. Dwight L. Moody, D.D., the famous evangelist. A large number of friends from New York, Boston and other cities, and 900 students were present.

The new dining hall was made possible partly by the generosity of Mrs. William E. Dodge and her daughter, Grace, of New York.

MAINE TO DEVELOP
ITS WATER POWER

AUGUSTA, Me.—The proposed water storage commission, which has been much discussed of late, to devise plans for the progressive development of the water powers of the state under state ownership, control and maintenance for the public use and benefit, and for the increase of the public revenue, is the subject of an act introduced in the Maine Senate Friday by Mr. Hamilton of York.

It provides that the commission shall collect information relating to the water powers of the state and shall devise plans for the development of such water power as shall be brought to its attention by municipal officers of cities and towns.

FAVOR REMOVAL
OF FREE 'PHONES

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The special committee appointed by the city council to consider the matter of city telephones recommends that all telephones in the residences of city officials and employees be taken from the free list and the city cease to pay the bills for them after March 1. The committee also recommended that all sub-police stations be connected with the public exchange. The list shows that 85 telephones are paid for by the city and 50 furnished free.

GYMNASTS TO GIVE EXHIBITION. WALTHAM.—An exhibition has been arranged by the management of the Waltham free reading room, to be held Feb. 20 in the gymnasium. Gymnasts from Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., and Waltham will take part.

SEEK RELATIVES
OF PROSPECTOR

Beno Solomo, First White to
Explore Idaho, Believed to
Have Left a Brother and
Sister in California.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Beno Solomo, prospector and trapper, believed to have been the first white man to explore the territory now embraced by the boundaries of the state of Idaho, has passed on at the age of 86 years. He lived alone in his cabin near Placerville, Idaho, and kept a wall calendar, with the dates cross-marked to Jan. 9. He was one of the heroes of the gulch and a yeoman of the mountain slopes, leaving his poke of gold dust and other belongings to be distributed among his friends in the hills. These men will make effort to locate Solomo's sister and brother, who are believed to be in California, where the veteran prospected in the days of the Argonauts.

Solomo was a native of New England, born near Boston in 1823. When 18 years of age he started for the Northwest and landed in what is now central Idaho. He arrived there shortly before the advent of missionaries in the St. Joe river country in 1842. Afterward he joined the legions to the western coast, where he lived the life of Bret Harte's tales of placers and lost rivers and rich cleannups. Like many others who have spent the best part of their lives in search of gold, he was as silent as the rocks of the hills, but he was always hopeful and expectant—a veteran in the ranks of the army of trail makers and ledge finders.

15TH CAVALRY SAILS. CIENFUEGOS, Cuba.—The 15th United States cavalry sailed Friday for Newport News on board the transport Sumner.

Zueblin on "Democratic Culture"

Charles Zueblin completed his course of lectures in Tremont Temple this morning with some opinions on "Democratic Culture." Among other things he said:

"Culture is the habit of a mind instinct with purpose, cognizant of a tendency and connection in human achievement, able and industrious in discerning the great from the trivial. Sometimes the acquisition of knowledge makes one miserly and one spends one's time in counting up the accumulations, instead of using them.

"It would be better if each engaged in the study of art were to spend a year working with their fingers. They would learn to feel something, and their senses might respond to art.

"Similarly with the attitude we have toward literature, a great many people rush through literature. It is so much easier to get knowledge out of a book than in any other way, and it is much easier to measure one's attainments. Some of our distinguished authorities say that we must not read a book until it is five or 10 years old. It is better perhaps to waste a little time in reading trash than never to read anything except what you are told to read by a superior authority.

"If your culture does not enable you to see a little more clearly the vital forces of civilization, there is a flaw in your culture, and you cannot hide yourself behind mountains of Latin and Greek.

"The political movement, the labor movement, and the woman movement of today are three great movements which are shaping society.

"The labor movement, what is that?"

I mean the great evolution of industry which is absolutely forcing intelligent working men into organizations for industrial and political accomplishment. These men were thrown together, but they will become intelligent enough to combine. It is true that the very best element among the working men belongs to these organizations, but does not control or participate in their government in exactly the same way the same kind of element does not participate in the municipal government.

"There is also a political movement. One of the most amazing things that has happened in our lifetime is that the Chief Executive of the United States, and the chief leader of the opposition party cannot find any causes of disagreement. If you will ride from the Pacific to the Atlantic, or from Oregon to Delaware, and read the signs of the times, you will see that they will instruct their representatives in order that the government may be made more democratic.

"There is a woman movement. We find that there are many millions of women working outside their own homes in this country, we find that the public schools are not only open equally to girls, but more largely to girls than to boys, and they get a better education than boys. They have their federation of women's clubs and collegiate alumnae. Unless we join their civic associations, they will go ahead and improve the cities without our assistance. When we recognize the significance not only of women's industrial activity and educational and political activities, but of the indispensable element of woman's economic independence we cannot any longer delay the vision of sex equality, even though we indefinitely delay its accomplishment."

TREMONT ST.
NEAR WEST

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST.
NEAR WEST

Fourth Annual February Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Every Rug is a selected piece. Every Rug bought specially for this sale

Discounts from Usual Values Over
30% to 40%

Great interest centers in the presentation of an original shipment of

Kurdistan

Every Rug in the Persian Kurdistan lot was bought in the original bales in the United States bonded warehouse, and until they were opened up for Chandler & Co. had never been shown since the Persian collector gathered them together in his journeyings along the caravan routes of Western Persia and Turkish Kurdistan.

Bijars --- Camels' Hair Rugs

Mosuls --- Yuruks --- Hamadans

Feraghans --- Serebends

Values 55.00, 75.00 to 100.00 each

Prices, Each

35.00 and 45.00

	Size	Value	Price
Kurdistan ..	8. 5x5. 6	75.00	45.00
Heavy Bijar ..	8. 3x3. 7	55.00	35.00
Kurd ..	8. 4x4. 7	65.00	35.00
Persian Hall Rug ..	13. 2x3. 4	85.00	35.00
Feraghan ..	9. 2x4. 3	90.00	45.00
Camels' Hair ..	11. 2x3. 5	70.00	45.00
Persian ..	10. 0x4. 2	70.00	35.00
Antique Feraghan ..	6. 5x4. 2	85.00	45.00
Camels' Hair ..	10. 10x10. 3	70.00	35.00
Western Persian ..	16.2 x3. 6	95.00	45.00
Bijar ..	9.8 x4. 0	85.00	45.00
Antique Hamadan ..	10. 5x3. 5	65.00	35.00
Karadagh ..	11. 0x3. 8	65.00	35.00
Serebend ..	9. 9x4. 5	85.00	45.00
Persian Serebend ..	6. 7x4. 5	75.00	45.00
Mosul ..	9. 8x3. 7	55.00	35.00
Antique Feraghan ..	6. 4x4. 0	75.00	45.00
Yuruk ..	9. 8x4. 3	70.00	35.00
Old Kurdistan ..	8. 8x3. 4	70.00	45.00
Persian Strip ..	15. 9x3. 7	100.00	45.00
Kurd Tent Rug ..	9. 0x4. 0	65.00	45.00
Blue Ground Kurd ..	10. 8x3. 5	70.00	35.00
Western Persian ..	9. 3x4. 4	75.00	35.00
Heavy Kurdistan ..	10.10x5. 4	95.00	45.00

Mosuls --- Hamadans --- Irans

Bergamos --- Anatolians

Daghestans --- Shirvans

Values 22.50, 40.00 to 50.00 each

Prices, Each

18.50 and 25.00

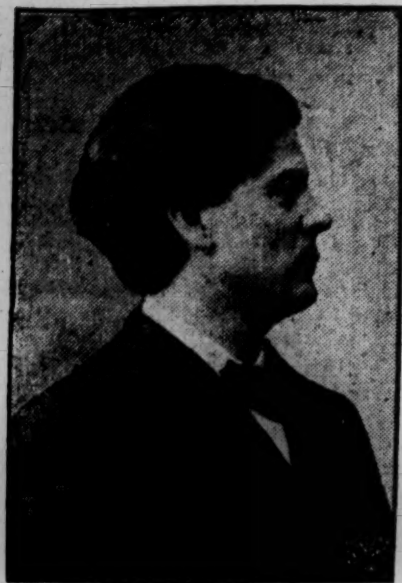
	Size	Value	Price
Mosul ..	9. 5x3. 5	45.00	25.00
Antique Persian ..	9. 2x3. 8	50.00	25.00
Persian Serebend ..	8. 9x3.10	35.00	25.00
Antique Kurdistan ..	7. 4x3. 0	40.00	25.00
Camels' Hair ..	8. 0x3. 9	45.00	25.00
Mosul ..	8. 1x4. 3	45.00	25.00
Hamadan ..	8. 9x3. 6	32.00	18.50
Bagdad Kurd ..	6. 5x4. 4	35.00	18.50
Bijar Tent Rug ..	4. 7x4. 2	35.00	25.00
Anatolian ..	6. 5x4. 2	30.00	18.50
Antique Kurdistan ..	7. 0x3. 8	40.00	25.00
Yuruk ..	5. 8x4. 6	27.50	18.50
Mosul Strip ..	10. 6x3. 1	40.00	25.00
Hamadan ..	8. 1x3. 2	42.50	25.00
Anatolian ..	6. 3x3. 7	50.00	25.00
Hamadan ..	8. 4x2.10	25.00	18.50
Persian ..	7.10x 4.4	47.50	25.00
Mosul ..	6. 8x 4.4	30.00	18.50
Persian ..	9. 0x 4.3	55.00	25.00
Mosul Strip ..	12. 5x 3.3	50.00	25.00
Mosul ..	7. 3x3.10	35.00	18.50
Daghestan ..	4. 8x 4.0	35.00	25.00
Feraghan ..	9. 2x 4.6	57.50	25.00

Gorevans

Magnificent in bold outline of pattern and beautiful in the softness of colorings are the thirty Gorevan Carpets now shown for the first time by Chandler & Co.; and these splendid pieces will be sold at a price which the ordinary cheap Turkey carpets are usually priced elsewhere.

	Size	Value	Price
1 Gorevan ..	13. 4x10. 2	235.00	125.00
1 Gorevan ..	14.10x 9. 5	285.00	145.00
1 Gorevan ..	13.10x11. 0	295.00	165.00
1 Gorevan ..	12. 8x 9. 7	290.00	185.00
1 Gorevan ..	14. 7x10. 0	295.00	185.00
1 Gorevan ..	14. 2x10.11	350.00	195.00
1 Gorevan ..	14. 4x11. 6	385.00	195.00
1 Gorevan ..	13.11x 9. 4	350.00	195.00
1 Gorevan ..	15. 0x11. 2	410.00	225.00
1 Gorevan ..	15. 1x10. 8	400.00	245.00
1 Gorevan ..	13. 7x10. 3	395.00	245.00
1 Gorevan ..	14.10x12. 6	435.00	250.00
1 Gorevan ..	15. 3x11. 5	425.00	265.00
1 Gorevan ..	15. 6x13. 1	500.00	325.00

Second Lecture on Art and Human Soul Given By Professor Griggs



(Photo copyrighted by J. E. Purdy.)

EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.
Former professor of Leland Stanford University, whose lectures deal with practical problems and whose audiences in the large cities number in the thousands.

"Religion forms a permanent foundation for all art; it is the background of a generic unity in the primitive basis from which are developed and differentiated all the various fine arts," said Prof. Edward Howard Griggs in the lecture this morning at Tremont temple on "The Primitive Sources of Art," which was the second in his series on "Art and the Human Spirit."

Mr. Griggs spoke of an act of religious worship as the fundamental material and homogeneous basis of all art, and from that point traced the evolution of the fine arts.

He spoke of the close blending of the story of the action of man and the great nature quality and influence lying about him. "The two great tendencies today in religious thought," said the speaker, "are to hold God as the life of life, and also to exalt him as the tender, loving father."

The lecturer declared: "Poetry is much nearer the truth than history, for history but narrates an incident that might have happened to any one, but poetry tells of character, what people would do under certain and favorable circumstances."

"For the education of little children primitive art is wonderfully vital, stimulating and nourishing."

In contrasting the beauties of mythology with much of the modern-day literature for children, Professor Griggs said: "To create literature for children one must possess all the genius to write a book for adults, and something vastly more, an ability to enter into the life and conceptions of the child mind, the child stands so close to truth and nature."

"I grant that there is too much in mythology that deals with war and bloodshed, too much said about witches; these we must object to from an ethical standpoint, but to express its universality it cannot be rewritten and modified to suit modern tastes; to modify would rob it of its vitality."

Professor Griggs called attention to the three important types of primitive or early material which are drawn from most largely by European art, viz: Hebraic stories, Greek and Latin mythology, and Norse legends. The Hebraic stories he described as presenting the deepest recognition of the moral law and purpose, the Greek and Roman mythology as beautiful and artistic and the Norse stories as most deeply human and at the same time as the ethnic background from which our art springs.

Dr. Griggs further spoke of the great use of primitive mythology and religion in Greek sculpture, Renaissance painting, and in poetry and music; and of their value as sources of later art, as an inspiration of art today, and of their permanent importance in education.

FAVORS BETTER STREET LIGHTING

LOWELL, Mass.—Better lighted streets in the down town district are advocated by Mayor George H. Brown, who has particularly in mind Merrimack, Central and Middlesex streets. The mayor says:

"The city pays \$98,000 for its lighting, and the lighting corporations obtain great additional revenue from the people of Lowell," said the mayor. "It seems to me that the down town streets should have more light, and I intend to ask the Lowell Electric Light Corporation to take steps necessary to bring this about. Well lighted streets are a big asset to any city."

His idea is to have an extra circuit for special lights and he allows that it ought to be done without incurring great expense.

ANNUAL DINNER OF JEWELRY MEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual mid-winter dinner of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association will be held in Infantry Hall Feb. 13. Lincoln's life will be the topic. Representative George H. Holmes will be toastmaster.

The Hon. William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, Governor Aram J. Pothier and Mayor Henry Fletcher are to be among the speakers. Dr. S. Parks Cadman of Brooklyn, N. Y., will talk on "Abraham Lincoln from an Englishman's Standpoint." Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, and Percival D. Oviatt, of Rochester, secretary of the National Lithographers' Association, will be the other speakers.

BIG FIRE AT NIGHT IN AMHERST, N. H.

Aid Summoned From Nearby Towns to Cope With the Flames That Do Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Damage.

AMHERST, N. H.—Men and apparatus from all nearby towns were called early this morning to cope with a fire that at 3 o'clock had destroyed three buildings and was out some time later. The loss will probably be over \$15,000.

The fire started in Steele's grocery store, which was quickly consumed, as were later the house and barn of Arthur Ogden. The houses of L. A. Wheeler, William Murphy, Lemuel Fuller, George Bosworth and Major Langley are directly next to the burned buildings.

The local department consists of hand tubs, which were inadequate in checking the flames. Apparatus and a crew of 50 men were sent from Milford, 2½ miles away, and farmers and forces from other towns responded to the call.

The section affected is in the most thickly settled portion of the town, and is near the Congregational Church.

TILTON, N. H.—A fire in the drying room of the hosiery mill of G. H. Tilton & Son Friday night forced 22 men employed there to run out and caused property damage approximating \$10,000.

RAILWAY GRANTS MEN HIGHER WAGE

The employees of the Old Colony division of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company have been granted a slight increase in wages, which it is expected, settles all differences between the employees and the company.

Late last month the question of the wage scale and working agreement was arbitrated and a slight increase in wages was granted the men of the Boston & Northern. The claims of the men of the Old Colony were at once taken up with the result now announced of an increase in wages.

CALIFORNIA HOLDS UP ANTI-JAPANESE SCHOOL MEASURE

(Continued from Page One.)

will be a violation of a treaty existing between the two governments."

The Governor quoted the treaty insuring the Japanese rights equal to those accorded most-favored nations, saying: "Japan, under this treaty, being one of the favored nations, being jealous of the rights of its citizens, claims for them and their children the same rights and privileges accorded the subjects of other favored nations. This claim our government recommends and stands ready to enforce."

"If the treaty, as claimed, guarantees to Japanese children the rights and privileges accorded to children of aliens of other nations, then these rights and privileges, so long as the treaty remains, should be observed. If our morals and citizenship be endangered thereby, then the treaty, so far as it guarantees that right, should be annulled."

Oregon Is Now Urged to Exclude the Japanese

SALEM, Ore.—In a memorial to Congress, introduced in the Senate by Senator A. A. Bailey of Multnomah, Congress is urged not to abrogate the present Chinese exclusion laws in favor of general laws as suggested. The resolution also asks that the present exclusion law be broadened so as to include Japanese and Hindus.

Anti-Alien Land Bill is Passed in Nevada

CARSON, Nev.—The Assembly Friday afternoon passed the Giffen anti-alien bill, including the Japanese, shall own land or land mortgages in the state. It is believed that by amendments the Senate will practically kill the purposes of the bill so far as it is aimed at the Japanese.

London Newspaper Says Roosevelt Is Undignified

LONDON—While sympathizing with President Roosevelt in his attitude on the anti-Japanese legislation proposed by the state Assembly of California, the London Globe finds reason to criticize the manner in which the President informed the California lawmakers of his sentiments.

The Globe says today: "Yet the President's remonstrance might have been more dignified. His telegrams are in the tone of an angry schoolmaster, hardly worthy of the head of a great state. Roosevelt may wish to create one more impression before leaving office, but his fellow citizens will hardly thank him for language so autocratic as to be unsuitable in a republic."

Chinese Plan Their Own Steamer Line to America

SAN FRANCISCO—A circular explaining the plans for a proposed independent Chinese steamship company, which has the support of many of the prominent Chinese merchants, states that already a large amount of money has been subscribed by the Chinese merchants of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

Pacific's Powerful Wireless Station

Message Is Picked up Three Thousand Miles From the Battleship Connecticut by Operator at Point Loma.

THIS IS RECORD FEAT

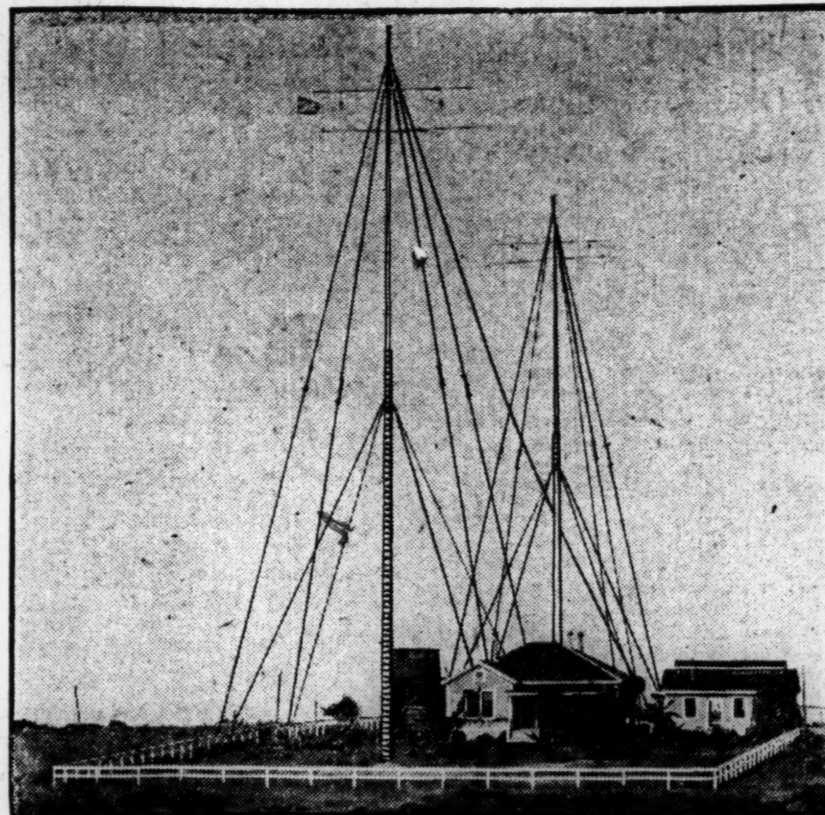
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Three years ago the government erected on the top of Point Loma what has since proven to be its most powerful wireless station. It has an elevation of 500 feet, and is located near the northern boundary of the 1400-acre reservation, just back of the Portuguese fishing village of La Playa. Added to this elevation the height of the two 200-foot masts which support the wires gives the aerials a height above sea level of 700 feet.

It is a 10-kilowatt station, which is several kilowatts more powerful than any other coast station.

The cost of erection was \$75,000, but the government has since made improvements which have added to the efficiency and power of the station. Recently the aerials were increased from seven to nine wires, giving it an added wave length of 265 meters. The station now has a 200-foot loop aerial of nine wires, 33-foot spread, and with nine wires leading down from the aerials.

There are three operators employed at the station at present, A. F. Peters, operator in charge, and two assistants, H. L. Keefer and C. H. Randall.

The first world's long-distance record was established by the Point Loma station in December, 1907, when the operator astonished the world by picking up a message which was being transmitted from the battleship Connecticut to Wash-



MARCONI DEPOT ON POINT LOMA, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Picture shows two aerials standing two hundred feet in the air and the homes of three operators.

ington, D. C., the vessel being at the time some 200 miles off the eastern coast of Cuba. The estimated distance between Point Loma and the battleship was 2800 miles.

While this was the greatest feat performed in wireless telegraphy to that date, it was eclipsed in the following summer when, on the night of July 24, 1908, a new record of receiving and sending a wireless message 3000 miles was

established. On this night a message was being sent from the flagship Connecticut to one of the other battleships of the great Atlantic fleet while they were en route from Honolulu to Auckland. The Point Loma operator caught it, and sent a message to the Connecticut's operator. He soon received the latter's "O. K." and thus the world's record was established and, so far, is still held by the Point Loma station.

Legislation at the State House

LAW ASKED TO GIVE CHILDREN RIGHT TO TAKE STAGE PARTS

Judge J. A. Brackett, explaining the position of the Boston Theater managers on the proposed legislation to amend the present law governing the performances of stage children in this state, says the changes favored are chiefly to allow children to appear in walking and speaking parts. He says:

"I told the legislative committee, and I repeat that the appearance of children in this manner, instead of being detrimental to their welfare, is really an education. Practically all great artists have begun their stage careers at an early age by actual performances. I am thinking of such players as Mrs. Fiske, Ellen Terry and the late Joseph Jefferson."

"I do not believe in the appearance of children as acrobats nor as soloists, but it is hard to see what harm can come to them from the performance of an ordinary speaking part."

"These children are at all times amply safeguarded. They are usually accompanied by a mother, or someone who stands to them in the relation of a mother, and their earnings are large. A good child actor is so difficult to find that often they command as high as \$50 or \$100 a week. It is to the interest of the management that they be taken care of in the best possible fashion. Only one child in 10,000 has that spark of talent or genius and that is the child who can generally, if given a chance, make something of it."

"There is also the common mistake of confusing this legislation with the question of child labor. The work done by the stage children has little to do with what is ordinarily understood by child labor. The compensation, also, is vastly different. The stage child is not abused either mentally or physically."

State Milk Producers Not Satisfied With Law

There are a greater number of milk standard bills to be considered by this year's legislative agricultural committee than ever before, and some day next week the annual contest to secure the abolition of all standards except that of purity will begin.

The state board of agriculture has taken a stand against any change in the standard this year, but the producers of milk point out, however, that the present law practically excludes Holstein milk and that of some other large milk yielding breeds from the market during the summer months unless it is mixed with that of Jerseys or some of the other small milkers but large butter yielders.

This feature of the law has been the cause of more letters to the committee than any other, as the small farmers, who can afford few luxuries in the way of fancy breeds, have a strong predilection for cows that give large quantities of milk.

Bill for School Teaching On the Prevention of Fire

The committee on education in the Legislature now has for advisement a

bill providing for instruction in the public schools of the state as to the danger, chemistry and prevention of fire.

"The deputy chief of the fire marshal's department of the district police shall prepare a book upon the subject of the dangers, chemistry and prevention of fire. This book shall be conveniently arranged in chapters, or lessons, such chapters or lessons to be in number sufficient to provide a different chapter or lesson for each week of the maximum school year, one of such lessons to be read by the teachers in such schools each week."

"The books shall be published at the expense of the state, under the direction of the state board of education, and shall be distributed in quantities sufficient to provide a copy for each teacher."

Street Railways Want Relief From Excise Tax

On Thursday of next week the street railway committee gives its hearing on the petition of the street railway companies to be relieved from paying the present excise tax to the cities and towns in which their tracks are located. At present a tax is paid on a mileage basis according to the prosperity of the company, or perhaps it would be better to say on the gross amount of business done. The percentage of payment increasing with the volume of business.

In partial substitution of the present excise tax the companies recommend the following: Every street railway company shall be required, in lieu of any requirements to which it may at present be subject, to keep in repair, so much of the surface material of streets, highways and bridges as is included in the portion thereof occupied by its tracks, and if such tracks occupy unpaved streets or roads, shall, in addition, be required to keep in repair 18 inches on each side of the portion occupied by its tracks.

Hearings Scheduled by Railroad Commissioners

Hearings to be held next week before the board of railroad commissioners are scheduled as follows:

Monday, 12 a. m.—Petition of Boston Elevated Railway Company for authority to construct a siding on Commercial street.

Tuesday, 10:30 a. m.—Petition of Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company for a turnout in Leominster.

Tuesday, 12 m.—Petition of selectmen of Lee for better freight facilities on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Tuesday, 2:30 p. m.—Petition of the selectmen of Easthampton for improve-



Conveniently situated, and possessing every attraction of menu, service and appointments, the Restaurant Shoshan is the mecca of those who desire a delightful repast in this neighborhood.

Catering a Specialty

HARVARD TO HEAR BUSINESS MEN

The School of Administration Looks for Information as to Possible Improvement of the Courses.

The school of business administration of Harvard University will tender a banquet to men prominent in the business and financial world who have lectured before the school during the semester just past, at the Colonial Club in Cambridge, Monday evening at 6:45 p. m.

The purpose of the gathering, outside of its social aim, is to hold an informal discussion among the members of the faculty and the leading men in the several branches of industry as to the best methods of conducting and improving, if possible, the courses of instruction offered by the university business school for the coming term.

Among other things to be discussed are arrangements for placing graduates of the school in business positions and for giving the students practical work in the lines of study in which they are engaged.

A. H. Joline, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad; R. F. Herrick of Boston, W. J. Filbert, comptroller of the United States Steel Corporation; C. H. Hough, judge of the United States district court of New York, and T. W. Lamont, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, will be among the invited guests.

MISSOURI PACIFIC BOND ISSUE.
NEW YORK—Despite denials in financial circles, it was stated on Friday that the Missouri Pacific railroad will soon make public a financial plan for that road which will involve the sale of a considerable amount of bonds.

REPORTS ON OPIUM.
SHANGHAI—The international opium conference, which began its session here Feb. 1, is now fully organized and reports were submitted Friday by the American and British delegates.

Mrs. Cleveland to Send Her Daughter to School In Washington, Conn.



MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Widow of Ex-President, who is now making plans for the education of her children in New England schools.

WINSTED, Conn.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland is planning to educate her daughter Esther in Wykeham Rise, an exclusive school for girls in Washington, this county. She will place her son Richard in the Berkshire school for boys in Sheffield, Mass., the dean of which is Hamilton Gibson, who married a daughter of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and one of Mrs. Cleveland's most intimate friends.

The ex-President's widow recently visited Mrs. Gibson in Sheffield and the two inspected Wykeham Rise. Miss Cleveland will be enrolled as a pupil at Wykeham Rise, probably next fall. It is not expected that Richard will begin his school career until fall.

CHICAGO TO HEAR HARVARD LECTURE

Prof. E. F. Gay, dean of the School of Business Administration of Harvard university, will leave next Wednesday, Feb. 10, for Chicago, where he will deliver an address before the Harvard Club of that city on the aims and accomplishments of the school.

This trip is in accord with the policy of the corporation and Alumni Association of Harvard looking toward the general advancement of the interests of the university throughout the country by sending out members of the faculty to lecture to the various Harvard Clubs on what the different departments of the university are doing.

NEW COMPETITOR FOR CANADA LINES

CHICAGO—The plans of the Canadian Northern railway to compete with the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways for extending a third transcontinental road across Canada are apparently nearing completion. Information received in Chicago is to the effect that the Mackenzie and Mann interests that have been so potent a factor in the development of Canada would extend this line to Vancouver on the Pacific coast.

Arrangements satisfactory to the railway have been made with British Columbia, and the line will be constructed from Edmonton in northern Alberta, the present western terminus of the Canadian Northern, through British Columbia by way of the Yellow Head pass, down the North Thompson river, to a junction with the Fraser river, thence to New Westminster, B. C., and on to Vancouver on the Pacific.

LOWELL CHARITY BUDGET.
LOWELL, Mass.—The committee on appropriations is reluctant to recommend more than \$70,000 for the charity department, the amount voted last year for this department. Last year \$86,000 was expended.

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Charles B. Hubbell, Manager

Taft to Become a Mason at Sight

CINCINNATI—Charles S. Haskins, the grand master of Ohio Masons, has tendered to William H. Taft the rare and high honor of being made a Mason "at sight." Mr. Taft has accepted and will return to Cincinnati on Feb. 18, when the grand master will convene a distinguished company of Masons in the Scottish rite cathedral and exercise the high prerogative which belongs only to a grand master of Masons. Before Mr. Taft's nomination for the presidency he expressed a desire to become a Mason. The decision to honor Mr. Taft by making him a Mason at sight is the result. In addition to prominent Ohio Masons, invitations will be sent to the grand masters of all the other states in the Union.

AMERICA IS MODEL OF NIPPON, ASSERT JAPANESE VISITORS

Government Representatives Say Their Country Has Only Ambition to Be the United States of Orient.

ALL LEARN ENGLISH

T. Kuno, K. Luzuki and E. E. Osono, representatives of the imperial Japanese government now in Philadelphia, talked authoritatively upon the actual relations of the two countries. Their avowal of the feeling in their own country is regarded as being at least of semi-official significance, reports the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"While we are in every manner trying to follow American customs in our country, we find it difficult to hurry and rush as Americans do," said Mr. Osono. "Every Japanese student must now know English. It is compulsory in the schools, and no pupil can graduate until he has passed an English examination. That is the only foreign language that is compulsory, and through its teaching we hope to become more and more like your great United States."

"Official circles in Japan understand the situation prevailing along the Pacific coast. One thing we are trying to impress upon our people is that we are paving the way for an America in Japan. Japan is now sending hundreds of persons to this country. The government has many here observing conditions and gaining information which will be utilized upon their return. The colleges have many Japanese who are becoming better acquainted with American customs, and many manufacturers are here for the purpose of seeing what is the method of producing the merchandise in which they are interested. All of these things will combine to make Japan an America in the East in a few years."

"Our object here is to gather all that is possible in railroad construction and operation. Already we have gained many valuable points which will be used in the operation of the railroads of our country."

"Every energy appears to be bent upon copying the American idea in Japan. It has become one of the greatest countries on the globe in such a short time that we there realize its methods must be right, and are emulating the American as best we can. No nation has our greater respect than this, and we hope to have it become even greater as the years go by and become more and more like your great country."

RUBBER MAKES LEATHER TOUGH

A British publication states that a new syndicate has established a factory in London and is placing upon the market a new form of leather, for which it is claimed there is a big future, and which it thus describes:

The leather is submitted to a tanning process of the chrome variety, which preserves it; rubber solution is then worked into the interstices, rendering the hide thoroughly waterproof. The elasticity of the rubber permits of perfect flexibility and extraordinary toughness of some of the skins, especially of rabbits, goat and sheep skins, says a consular report. It is impossible to forecast the many uses for which this process may be available.

Tests have been made for motor tires, soles for boots and shoes, pump washers, machine belting, miners' boots, etc., and it is probable that the multitude of articles that can be made of rubberized leather will in time create a further demand for rubber. This new material, it is thought, may also prove useful for motor and cycle tires, as it is almost impossible to puncture it, while it is said to be much more resilient and waterproof than ordinary leather.

U. S. HAS OPTION ON PARIS HOME

PARIS—Ambassador White is much pleased at the action of the United States Senate in voting for a \$400,000 appropriation for an embassy building in Paris. He is not without hope that the House of Representatives will concur in this action and has already obtained in the name of his government an option on the present ambassadorial residence on Rue Francois Premier.

"The Senate's action is very gratifying," he said, "for the need of a building here for the United States is felt keenly by all resident and visiting Americans. I trust that the House will follow the Senate in this action."

Ambassador White's residence is better suited to the requirements of a permanent home for the embassy than any other available building in Paris, although it is by no means as pretentious as the embassies of the other principal powers.

VIRGINIA FAVORS REDUCED AREA FOR FARMING PURPOSES

Large Estates in Old Dominion Are Being Cut up and Devoted to Agriculture.

PEANUTS RAISED

RICHMOND, Va.—In many parts of the Old Dominion, especially the southwestern section, there is a movement in favor of reduced farm areas. Already several of the large estates of 5000 or more acres have been cut up into farms of 500 or somewhat more, and others are likely soon to follow. In the eastern part of the state, where colonization is in progress, timbered tracts are being sold in numerous small parcels at \$10 to \$15 an acre. The wood will more than pay for the land, even if sold at once; if managed according to approved forestry plans, considerable proportions of this land can be made to yield almost annual revenue for an indefinite number of years. In the counties of Sussex, Southampton and Surrey many small tracts of 200 acres and less have changed hands.

Upon these smaller farms the grazing of cattle has been more or less replaced by diversified agriculture. In Sussex county, near Waverly, poultry raising is taking a prominent part in farm affairs; in other counties the settlers are enthusiastic over sweet potatoes, peanuts and yams. Toward the seaboard in what is known as the "Coastal Plain" section, where the land is very light as a rule, the trucking industry is in the lead, though strawberries and dewberries are also prominent crops. The profits in growing the crops mentioned are such that frugal managers, but yet those who feed their land liberally, soon pay for their farms and live in ease if not affluence.

GREAT CARE USED WITH SHILLALAH

The shillalah owes its name to the fact that the finest specimens thereof used to be grown in the pleasant groves of trees that formerly flourished in the barony of Shillalah, in County Wicklow. The best shillalah must be a root-sprung sapling, so as to have the necessary toughness. Being trimmed and "brought to hand," the young stick undergoes preparatory discipline by being placed in the chimney to season, thus becoming early acclimated to the hot work in store for it, says the New York Tribune.

WORLD IS COMING TO CHRISTIANITY

Christianity grows apace, as may be seen from the following figures: In a religious census of the world which he has just published, Dr. H. Zeller, director of the statistical bureau in Stuttgart, estimates that of the 1,544,310,000 people in the world, 524,940,000 are Christians, 175,290,000 are Mohammedans, 10,860,000 are Jews and 823,420,000 are heathens, says the New York Herald. Of these, 300,000,000 are Confucians, 214,000,000 are Brahmins and 121,000,000 Buddhists, with other bodies of lesser numbers. In other words, out of every 1000 of the earth's inhabitants, 346 are Christians, 114 are Mohammedan, seven are Israelites and 533 are of other religions. In 1885, in a table estimating the population of the world at 1,461,285,000, the number of Christians was put at 430,285,500; of Jews at 7,000,000; of Mohammedans at 230,000,000 and of heathens at 794,000,000.

HIGH BUILDING FOR HOTEL SITE

James Riley Gordon, architect for the Irving Corner Company, a new realty corporation, has filed with Building Superintendent Murphy plans for the building to be erected at the northwest corner of Irving place and 16th street, on the site of the Westminster Hotel, says the New York Sun. The new building is to be 11 stories high, fronting 148 on Irving place and 225 feet on 16th street. The building has been leased for a term of years to George Borgfeldt, an importer, and will be called the Borgfeldt building. It is to cost \$900,000.

Art, Artists and Their Work

It looks as though Boston is not losing prestige as an art center and that the Boston Art Club is the organization best fitted to bring the works of eminent American artists together once or twice a year for the edification of those who love the beautiful. The present exhibition, which opened to the public on Wednesday and will continue till the 27th in the galleries on Dartmouth street, brings together an array of American art that is a credit to the club and its art management. All that is needed to insure continued success in this matter of having good exhibitions is tact, a reasonable amount of fraternizing among the Boston artists and a realization that all honest endeavor should be shorn of personalities and given place, provided that such endeavors show a reasonable degree of fruition. Bad work should not be shown, no matter who performs it. The present evidence of growing success and present achievement has been gathered largely through invitations and the committee having this in hand deserves praise for the success of its untiring work.

Hanging committees are not always popular, but it seems that a reasonably good arrangement has been secured here. That one or two changes have been made has been to the advantage of certain works.

THE LEADING PICTURES.

F. D. Millet, who sends a genre, "The Black Sheep" (13), has not been in evidence here in many years. The very good touch of solemnity in the attitude of the rector who is reading to the "Black Sheep," a healthy young woman in pink, the sympathy of the friends of the sheep and the portrayal of the customs of other days are so truthfully rendered that one must inevitably take the part of the sheep and wonder what canon she has broken, mark this as one of the best pictures in the exhibition.

It tells a story, simply, clearly and without overstatement. Pictures that bring forth discussion and raise doubts are often very stimulating. Such a work is shown in Mr. Tarbell's "Girl Cutting Patterns" (28).

This painter has taken prizes, received good financial rewards and stands high in American art, yet the picture here exhibited offends the taste, is not a good unit either in drawing or in color. Surely it should not be taken as one of this artist's best endeavors. As to its good points, there is technique, drawing and in parts, good color, but the work does not come together, is not well unified, irritates the eye and is therefore not wholly a success.

John S. Sargent sends a portrait of Mr. Boit, painted in the splendid sureness and strength which characterizes

WESTERN GRAPES TO INVADE EAST

New Process of Cooling Fruit May Lead to Competition by America in France and Spain.

PASADENA, Cal.—Through investigations carried on by A. V. Stubenranch and George Hosford, government experts, at the Pasadena Ice Company during the past five years, it has been announced that there is every possibility that grapes of all varieties may be pre-cooled before shipping and sent to eastern markets to compete with fruit from Spain.

Experiments carried on here are so successful that it has been discovered that table grapes, when carefully packed in the redwood sawdust, which is plentiful in California, will keep for 120 days under the pre-cooled system.

This is of the utmost importance to California agriculturists, as it opens up the possibility of providing for eastern markets in the future a grape supply which will entirely cover the \$2,000,000 crop now shipped into this country from abroad. The advantage to the California grower is not having to meet the tariff on grapes is evident.

Not only has the study been to prolong the life of the grape in cold storage, but it has led along the line of raising many new varieties of grapes for the market in California. The department will soon issue instructions "for the care of these."

PRACTISE GRACE OF PUNCTUALITY

There is one grace attainable by all, that of punctuality, a habit involving the rights and courtesies due to others. The lack of it in the thoughtless and the selfish consumes the time, the patience and the substance of innocent persons. The public speaker behind time, the fellow-boarder uncertain at meals, the student who enters class room when the recitation is half finished—all set back everything that depends on their presence and cooperation.

When a man has made a reputation for non-punctuality, he is a dead weight on everything to which he belongs, says the Kingston (Can.) Whig. This lack of punctuality reacts on the character of its victim, weakens the sense of moral obligation in general. It impairs confidence in one's own power of right-doing. Nothing is expected of him by others. He expects nothing of himself but delay and defeat. The one thing to be done concerning this habit of non-punctuality is to get out of it. The thought of the benefit that would result from a general reformation might stir the dullest man. Do it now.

his work. The eyes speak and the poise of the head is fine.

F. P. Vinton and I. M. Gausgenig are represented near by, and all three pictures are so placed that the differences in handling by these eminent men may be studied at the same time. Wm. M. Chase sends two canvases, one a portrait of a young girl (35) painted in subdued grays and making a sober color scheme, the other, a still life (38), that has great qualities in technique and color. On the other side, a still life by Emil Carlsen (42) is a most remarkable work. The color and textures of the brass and copper dishes and the dust-covered bottle are truly rendered and the whole composition is a unit that delights the artistic sense.

F. H. Tompkins (47) shows a portrait, painted in a sober key, and of excellent quality. Kenyon Cox sends "The Silver Hand-Glass" (99) a decorative work of great beauty and soundness in color and drawing. It is a half length figure of a young girl holding a mirror up to nature.

THE YOUNGER PAINTERS.

Among the club members and invited works from other cities are several notably excellent pictures that deserve mention. One is apt to regard with less attention the work of those who are rising than of those who have already attained. One of the pictures of the exhibition that will not appeal to the senses at first, but that well deserves a careful study is "The Night Blooming Cereus" (127), by Charles A. Aiken. It possesses very unusual qualities as to composition, color and handling. Three figures are seen admiring the plant which stands between them. The faces are full of interest and are idealized. The tones of the picture are subdued and not in the least common. As a well thought and carefully executed work it deserves praise. One has to possess courage to do such things, and so radical a departure from the highway is sure to bring forth comment. One learns much, however, from works of this type. Mr. Aiken is influenced by the early Italian painters and is a deep student of the classics. This picture should be given a good inspection.

Another Boston young man who does good work, preferring to do a few things well, is Mr. Charles E. Heil, who is represented by a single portrait, "Marion" (8), painted much after the style of Mr. Chase's. It possesses good technical qualities as well as a sense of his having studied well the subject in hand.

Lillian M. Genth is represented by a charming figure of a young girl at the water's edge. It is called "The Sun Maiden" (52), and is a finely painted study of the undraped figure out of doors. The sun bathes the figure, save in shadowy spots, cast by the surrounding foliage which is of lively, decorative greens. The handling of the subject has been eminently successful. One feels at

a little distance that the work has been painted prettily and rather delicate of touch, but on close inspection it is found that vigorous handling and plenty of pigment has been used. Miss Genth is winning her way by sheer talent and industry, deserves high praise for it and judging by past and present performances, promises to win even higher honors with the brush.

C. Scott White is another young painter whose work is taking on excellent qualities. He is painting afield every day, winter and summer, with the results that come through close study of this sort. The little canvas, "Before Sundown," (51) shows advancement in this painter's work. The intensely painted clouds in the picture make a note of brilliancy that is scarcely equalled in the gallery. Their movement across the sky is also well expressed. The landscape beneath has been subdued to an indefinite mass of level field and a distant tree belt, leaving the sky to tell the whole story. It is a gem.

There are many other pictures in the galleries that deserve notice and that will be mentioned in a later article.

ART NOTES.

Mr. F. H. Richardson has been showing a collection of his paintings at the Grundmann Studios the present week.

Ross Turner opened his exhibition of water colors and oils in the gallery of Doll & Richards yesterday. They consist of a number of his most recent works in both mediums.

Theodore Wendel, whose exhibition of oil landscapes is just closing at the Copley Galleries, has sold several works from the examples shown. He has won the distinction of carrying off the Jennie Sesnan gold medal at the present exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts for the best landscape. There were over 2500 works submitted to the jury and 447 accepted. One hundred and eighty of these were sculptured pieces.

Another Boston man carries off a gold medal from the Pennsylvania Academy. The distinguished artist is Mr. F. P. Vinton, who secures the Temple prize for the best portrait in the exhibition, the subject being a portrait of Hon. Carroll D. Wright.

The Art Club of Philadelphia announces its 17th annual exhibition of water colors and pastels, to be held at the clubhouse, 220 South Broad street, opening to the public on Monday, March 15, closing Sunday, April 18. Lists must be in by Feb. 20 and contributions sent not later than Monday and Tuesday, March 1 and 2. A gold medal is offered for the best work in water color or pastel.

PEAK SMOKING AT SANTA MONICA

Mountain Near Los Angeles Gives Out Clouds of Steam and Sulphurous Fumes—Lime-Slaking Theory.

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—The smoking mountain, two miles up the beach, has broken out again. Great clouds of smoke issued from the seams in the side of the hill, and everywhere around and about the top the earth and rocks are so hot that no other heat would be required for the cooking of eggs or boiling of water.

The air was laden with sulphurous fumes and there are strong indications of internal heat. No flames were visible. At times the volume of steam and smoke was so great that it hung listlessly over the peak, obscuring the rays of the sun.

A little over a year ago the discovery was made that this ragged mountain, within a mile of Port Los Angeles and at the edge of the ocean, was violently smoking. The excitement of last season had all but been forgotten when the mountain resumed its smoking.

The theory advanced is that the recent heavy rains have caused the moisture to penetrate into the fissures of the rocks, where it has come in contact with and slaked the lime.

SCHOOL LUNCHES CHEAP IN PARIS

In Paris the school canteens provide a varied, palatable, nutritious and sufficient dietary, at a cost of under twopence per child. The meal consists of three courses, is served with scrupulous cleanliness and, though simple, is more refined than the meals of fairly well-to-do people in this country.

In Paris, as in London, voluntary effort, which was at first relied on, gradually dwindled, and its contributions to the feeding of the children now form a very small percentage of the total cost, says the New York World.

But French frugality and organization, together with culinary skill, have evolved a system which, while efficacious as to feeding, covers a great deal more, at a cost which to English people must seem surprisingly small.

It is administered, too, by the localities themselves, which receive subventions from headquarters. There is, at the same time, under a socialist municipality, a very careful and thorough system of inquiry and inspection, to see that parents who can pay the low price charged for a meal do not avoid payment.

No Medals for Republic Heroes

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The Carnegie hero commission announces that it will be unable to grant hero medals to Captain Sealby of the Republic and "Jack" Binns, his wireless operator, as their gallant deeds were performed beyond the three-mile limit, consequently outside of the United States. The American body will try to have its associate, the British hero commission, grant the medals.

STATION TO HELP FRUIT IS WANTED

FREDONIA, N. Y.—The reduction in yields of fruit, and especially of grapes, in the Chautauqua district has led growers to agitate a movement for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in the section. Over \$15,000,000 is invested in the industry throughout the district. This and the falling off in yield are thought to warrant the consummation of the growers' hopes.

The local granges, the county fair association and other organizations have named delegates to formulate plans for presentation to the Legislature. Dr. W. H. Jordan and Prof. U. P. Hedrick, respectively director and horticulturist of the state experiment station at Geneva, think well of the plan.

PLEASING BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Nine tenths of the books written for children in this country are trash of the most appalling description which ever issued from a printing machine. But the remaining tenth of these books are not only some of the most delightful work in the world, but are enough to fill a child's whole literary life, however capacious, to the brim from year's end to year's end, says the London Chronicle. Conan Doyle, Barrie, Anthony Hope, Stanley Weyman, Rider Haggard, Mrs. Ewing, Charlotte Yonge and Henry—what would a French child, nurtured on the milk and water of Mme. de Segur, give for the crumbs which fall from this table of its English companion!



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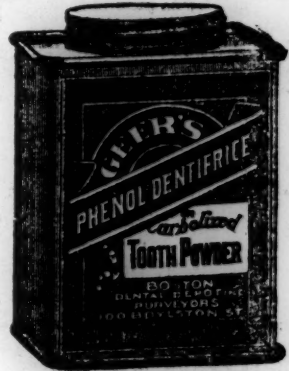
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RUSSIAN COSSACK COLONEL IS SAVING THE SHAH'S CAPITAL

Hemmed in Teheran by Persian Rebels the Pursued Monarch Relies on Officer of the Czar.

MANY CITIES FALLEN

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Advices from northern Persia indicate that the Shah's authority is now practically reduced to his capital, Teheran, and that he is able to hold the latter only through the military authority of Colonel Liakhoff, his Russian Cossack commander.

Mashed, the capital of the large and wealthy province of Khorassan, so famous in Eastern history, is now governed by an Anjuman or municipal government modeled on that of Tabriz. Sattar Khan of the latter city had sent the people of Meshed a delegation of educated men with full instructions for the organization of an Anjuman.

The Nationalists are led by the son of a dignitary of Nedje (the great Mesopotamian shrine of the Shia Moslem faith) the Mullah Kazim Khorassani, who is continually extending his authority into the country districts.

Kerman, in the southeast, is in the hands of Mullah Ali at the head of 2000 Beluchi horsemen. Shiraz in the southwest is held by one Wasi Khan and the city has thrown off allegiance to the Shah. Kermanshah in the west is occupied by Daud Khan, head of the Kalguri horsemen. In Isfahan the authority of Samsam Khan with his Bakhtiari seems firmly established and municipal government is developing under his protection. Mazandaran, the narrow coast strip south of the Caspian, the home of the Shah's native clan, the Kajars, is infested by Turcoman brigands and thus Teheran is practically surrounded by hostile camps.

In Teheran itself the situation is practically controlled by Colonel Liakhoff with his Cossack brigade and his quick-firing guns. His position is singular, for despite all denials, he is still an officer in the Russian service, wears a Russian uniform and is paid by the Russian war office as well as by the Shah. On the other hand, notwithstanding the terms of his contract, Colonel Liakhoff does not submit to the Persian war minister, whom he simply ignores and does not allow in the slightest degree to participate in the administration of his brigade.

Being in the Russian service, at whose orders is Col. Liakhoff? Nominally, his superior is the Viceroy of the Caucasus, but it is claimed that in reality he receives his instructions from the Caucasian general staff and through the latter from the court of St. Petersburg.

Domestic Briefs

NEW ORLEANS.—A \$200,000 fire has damaged the Calumet plant of the American Sugar Refinery.

NEW YORK.—A valuable oil painting, entitled "Mother and Child," has been taken from the Lenox Public Library.

AUSTIN, Tex.—By a vote of 85 to 4 the Texas House defeated the measure submitting state wide prohibition to popular vote.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—A petroleum refinery and wax plant with capacity of from 750 to 1000 barrels a day will be built here to cost \$250,000.

TAMPA, Fla.—Col. Henry Watterson, veteran editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, declares that he will never again appear as a public speaker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The receiver of the Minneapolis Elevator Company says that it incurred debts of \$4,400,468 by endorsing for the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The cruiser Albany and three of the smaller torpedo boats, which entered this harbor Friday from Southern California, have proceeded to Mare Island.

PROVIDENCE.—The business men of Providence are planning to hold a big rally for the purpose of promoting the growth of the city. A banquet will be held either Feb. 17 or March 3.

JUNIOR HALE QUITS EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK.—The stock exchange seat of Eugene Hale, Jr., son of Senator Hale of Maine, has been posted for transfer. Mr. Hale has not been very active as a trader, although a member of the exchange for four years, from Feb. 23, 1905.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS BOND SALE.

NEW YORK.—N. W. Harris & Company and the National City Bank today closed a purchase from the Chicago Railway Company of bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000. The bonds are 5 per cent first mortgage securities and will be issued for extensions and improvements.

Woman Gives University Big Sum

PHILADELPHIA.—At a session of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania held here Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Esther Gowen Hood gave the university \$100,000 to establish graduate fellowships in the law department of the university. The gift is a memorial to her father, the late Franklin B. Gowen, formerly president of the Reading railway company.

COLLECT QUAIL FOR RESTOCKING

San Diego Holds Them Captive for Awhile and Urges Legislature to Give More Protection.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—It is expected that the game laws of California will be altered during the present session of the Legislature. There is need of longer closed seasons for the deer, dove and quail, as both the mountain and valley varieties are practically extinct in many localities. The cause is largely the increase of population and the cultivation of wild land.

The state game and fish commission recently erected a large cage in Griffith Park, near Los Angeles, 108 feet in length, 12 feet in width and 9 feet high, having three compartments, and in this they hold captive 1440 quail, mostly all of the valley variety. There are also some 300 desert or gambol quail. These have red-feathered heads and red feathers on the sides, like the mountain quail.

The majority of these birds were caught in traps in this county near San Marcos. The farmers entered readily into the task of trapping these little pests, for they ravaged the grape and melon crops, while the farmer is helpless to retaliate, the birds being protected by law at that time of year.

The purpose of the commission is to keep these 1440 birds caged until after Feb. 20, when the quail season closes, then liberate them and thus restock the "quailless" section near Los Angeles. While this is the first time such a plan has been put into execution in this state, there is every reason to believe it will prove a success.

During their captivity the birds are given water cress for greens and 50 pounds of feed each day, composed of wheat, rye, mustard seed, alfalfa seed and weed seed, and are reported to be in the best of condition.

Discovers Sea Riches In the Philippines

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, PALO ALTO, Cal.—The chief of the fisheries department of the Philippine islands, Alvin Seal, Stanford 1896, is on the campus doing classification work for the government. He has just returned from a visit to Washington and will continue his work here for some time.

His work in the Philippines has been of national importance, as his research work has revealed new and vast sources of wealth in sponge, coral and pearl fisheries.

PLAN TO CREATE BILLS BUREAU

Governor Stuart Recommends Legislative Reference System for Pennsylvania Assembly as Time Saver.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Legislature, at the recommendation of Governor Stuart, probably will include in its work the passage of an act to create a legislative reference bureau, a much-needed institution, where members of the General Assembly who lack knowledge of legal details can have bills which they desire to introduce prepared in good shape for presentation.

Such a bureau will do much to eliminate poorly framed bills, now common, and be a legislative time saver.

Several measures to create such a bureau have been introduced, but it is said the administration ideas are embodied in a bill not yet presented, which may be given in charge of Senator McIlhenny of Philadelphia. This measure would establish the reference bureau as a branch of the state library, with a working force as follows:

Director of the bureau, to be appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term measured by "good behavior" at a salary of \$4,000. The director shall make these appointments subject to the Governor's approval: Assistant director, who shall be a lawyer, \$2,500; clerk, \$1,500; stenographer, \$1,200; two lawyers to serve only during legislative sessions, \$10 a day each; two stenographers for session service, \$2.50 a day each.

Many of the state officials and legislators would like to see the appointment as director of the proposed bureau go to W. Harry Baker of this city, now assistant chief clerk of the Senate, who is admitted to have a better knowledge of legislative procedure and legislation than any one around the Capitol.

MISS PATTERSON AT KEITHS.

Miss Mabelle Patterson, the well known contralto, who has made a marked success as a member of the "Village Choir" in "The Angelus," will be at Keith's the coming week. Miss Patterson is a pupil of Mrs. Richardson.

IRON OUTPUT INCREASES.

NEW YORK.—An increase of about 60,000 tons is reported in the output of pig iron during January over the preceding month and production is now at the rate of over 21,000,000 tons annually.

Musical Events in Boston

FRIDAY evening the sopranos and altos of the chorus of the Boston Opera School rehearsed with the principal singers a scene from "Aida" and a scene from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The rehearsal was in Jordan Hall and was attended by a few friends and patrons of the school. Besides Mr. Conti, the chief of orchestra of the Boston Opera Company, who directed the singing and the action, and Mr. Menotti, the regisseur, who assisted in grouping the chorus and in regulating the entries of the performers, there were present to attend to lesser duties the stag manager, Mr. Muschietto, and the chorus master, Mr. Fabb. Thirty of the chorus and six principal singers, including three regularly appointed members of the opera company, took part. Until the opera house is roofed in, the rehearsals are held at such times as Jordan Hall is not engaged for public entertainments.

On the next Symphony program there will be two numbers, the first of which will present Paderewski the composer, and the second Paderewski the pianist.

Paderewski's new symphony, the first number, is in three movements, the first of which is in free classical form and bears the directions Adagio maestoso, Allegro con fuoco; the second is the slow movement with the direction Andante con moto; and the third bears the direction Allegro vivace. The symphony is a tribute by the composer to his native country and was inspired by the 40th anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1803-04. The revolution was near to the life of the composer because one of the direct results of it was the exile of his father to Siberia. The last movement of the symphony is a complete symphonic poem of itself and seeks to picture musically the moods of the people during the revolution from the time of the first agitation through defeat to the dawn of hope.

The whole work lasts about an hour and a quarter; of this time 25 minutes are taken by the first movement. Besides the ordinary orchestral instruments, the composer employs the organ, three sarrusophones and a new instrument which imitates distant thunder.

The second number of the program, in which Mr. Paderewski will appear as pianist, is the piano concerto in C minor, No. 4, of Saint-Saens.

At the operatic concert which is to be given in Symphony Hall on next Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, Signor Alessandro Bonci of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, will sing "Una urtica lagrima" from "L'Elisir d'Amore" of Donizetti. This aria demands a voice of the purest lyric quality and exacts of the singer the highest requirements of Italian tradition. His other solo number is "Che gelida manina" from the first act of Puccini's "La Boheme" and forms a sharp contrast in style with Donizetti's tune, although it is as beautiful in its way. Signor Bonci will take part in the trio from the prison scene of Gogynod's "Faust" and in the quartet from Verdi's "Rigoletto." Of Signor Bonci's associates, Madame Rappold and Mr. Witherspoon are known in Boston; Madame Flahut, the French contralto who recently joined the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be heard here Tuesday for the first time.

Next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Steinert hall, the Czerwony quartet, named from its leader, Richard Czerwony, will give the second in the season's series of chamber concerts. They will have the assistance of a Boston pianist, Felix Fox, who has been heard here little this winter. He will play in Richard Strauss' piano quartet. The string players will present the E flat major quartet by Carl von Dittersdorf and Taneiev's Sixth Quartet, op. 19.

The fifth Boston symphony concert in Cambridge will be given at Sanders Theater on Thursday evening, Feb. 11. The first part of the program will be the music of Mendelssohn which was on this week's program of the Boston concert. The second part will comprise Schein-plug's overture to "A Comedy by



LILLIAS CHAPDELAINE.

MUSICAL critics of Boston are interested in the remarkable range of voice of Lillias Chapdelaine of this city. Although only 14 years of age, Miss Chapdelaine, it is said, possesses a clear range of three octaves.

Miss Chapdelaine is of French birth and has the vivacious temperament of her race. Her dramatic ability is said to be quite as wonderful as her voice, and already she is familiar with the roles of Carmen and Marguerite.

Miss Chapdelaine is a great lover of outdoor sports and gives all her spare time to walking and playing games. She is at present studying with Mme. Emma Fabbri, who expects a brilliant future for her pupil.

Shakespeare and the Prelude from "Tristan and Isolde."

For the fourth of the Kneisel String Quartet's chamber concerts at Fenway Court music room, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, the works named are the quartet in A minor, Beethoven; the quintet in F minor, strings and piano; and the third and fourth movements of Grieg's posthumous quartet in F major, played for the first time here on this occasion. Mr. Ernest Consolo, the Italian pianist, who is to assist, is new to Boston.

Paderewski's symphony will be played eight times by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, twice in Boston, twice in New York and once each in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Brooklyn. It will be played twice by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra in Chicago and once each by the St. Paul and Minneapolis Symphony Orchestras. The opus number of the work is 24 and the key is D minor.

At the third and last of the series of sonata recitals by Mr. and David Mames at Steinert Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 19, these artists will be heard in sonatas for piano and violin by Brahms, in A major, op. 100; by Beethoven, "Kreutzer"; and in a sonata by Handel.

Madame Szumowska's pupil, Miss Marion Lina Tufts, who makes her first professional appearance in piano recital at Steinert Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, is not without experience before audiences. She has been piano soloist for the Amphion Society of Melrose and has played before the Chromatic Club and before the Musical Art Club, of which she is the youngest member. Her program looks like that of any other pianist, for it begins with 18th century composers, proceeds to Chopin, goes from

him to the modern French school, and closes with a Liszt rhapsody.

On the afternoon of Feb. 22 the Ben Greet company will give Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with Mendelssohn's incidental music played by Gustav Strube's orchestra of 50 Symphony players. The engagement to perform "The Tempest," originally announced for the evening, has been cancelled. The sale of tickets for the Ben Greet performance will open at the box office, Symphony Hall, Friday, Feb. 12.

On Sunday evening the 56th performance of the Handel and Haydn Society of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be conducted by Emil Mollenhauer. The soloists will be Mrs. Jomelli soprano, Miss Whitcomb soprano, Mrs. Mulford alto, Miss Westcott alto, Mrs. James tenor, and Mr. Miles basso.

On Monday afternoon, Feb. 15, Richard Platt will give a piano recital in Steinert Hall. His program will include pieces by Chopin, D'Indy, Ravel and Heilmann, and a little piece, "The Gulls," composed by the pianist himself.

Mrs. H. H. F. Beach's program for her recital in Steinert Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, includes besides her own concerto and Schumann's "Waldszenen," pieces by Handel, Moret, Graun, Gottschalk, Liszt and Debussy.

There will be a joint song recital by Mme. Emma Eames and Mr. De Gogorza, in Symphony Hall, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20. The singers will be heard both in duets and in solos.

Arrangements have been made for the annual song recital by Mme. Lillian Nordica to occur at Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 27. Mme. Nordica's tour the present season has been the longest she has ever made in this country.

Katherine Goodson, the English pianist, recently returned here from a tour in Australia, is to give her only Boston recital at Jordan Hall, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 18.

Next Thursday afternoon at the vesper service of the First Church in Boston (Unitarian), corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets, the first half hour, from 4:30 to 5 o'clock, will be devoted to organ music, played by Arthur Foote, the organist of the church.

Next Wednesday afternoon at the organ recital in Arlington Street Church, Benjamin L. Whelpley, the organist, will be assisted by Adolph Bak, violinist.

The young violinist, Mischa Elman, will give one more recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, March 20.

Benjamin Paley, a young violinist of Chicago, played one day last month to Mischa Elman, and was complimented afterwards by Elman in a letter written to the boy's teacher, Frederik Frederiksen.

Leland Hall's pianoforte recital has been set for Thursday evening, March 25, in Steinert Hall.

The last concert of the season by the Longy Club will be given in Potter hall, Monday evening, Feb. 8. The assisting artists will be Mr. Charles M. Loeffler, viola; Mr. Heinrich Gebhardt, piano; and Mr. Louis Klopfer, trumpet. The program will be as follows:

2. Enesco, Symphonie for two flutes, oboe, English horn, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons (first performance in America); Ch. M. Loeffler, Deux Rhapsodies for oboe, violin and piano; Pierre, Pastorale Varie for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, two bassoons and trumpet.

For the fourth of the Kneisel String Quartet's chamber concerts at Fenway Court music room, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, the works named are the quartet in A minor, Beethoven; the quintet in F minor, strings and piano; and the third and fourth movements of Grieg's posthumous quartet in F major, played for the first time here on this occasion. Mr. Ernest Consolo, the Italian pianist, who is to assist, is new to Boston.

Harvard Patriot Scions Organize Society

A unique organization known as the Patria Society of Harvard University has been formed by those students eligible for membership in any of the national societies of sons of American war veterans. Men have been gathered from all the large societies such as the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812 and the Mayflower Society to make up its membership. It has been due to the Boston chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution that the organization has been made possible. The Patria Society will call lecturers to speak before their body at least twice a year. The society has elected as its first body of officers: President, H. Holden; vice-president, C. S. Parker; secretary and treasurer, M. W. Cox; registrar, J. B. Estabrook.

HAWAIIAN DOCK WORLD'S LARGEST

L. M. Whitehouse, E. J. Lord and C. McDermott, contractors, who are bidding for the work of constructing the government dry dock at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, have arrived on the way to Washington, where the bids are to be opened on February 13, says the San Francisco Examiner.

According to the contractors, the proposed dock will be the largest in the world, having a length of 1200 feet and breadth at the top of 140 feet. It will be dug out of the coral that forms the bottom of the harbor. Artesian veins are to be overcome in the work while the blasting out of the dock is going on.

The government has appropriated \$2,000,000 for the dry dock, and the great basin must be finished within 32 months after the contract for its construction is awarded.

CANADA IS EAGER FOR CONFERENCE

Submits Reports to Washington in Preparation for Great North American Stock Taking Meeting.

OTTAWA, Ont.—It appears that the conservation conference at Washington will be in the nature of a great North American "stock-taking."

The Canadian government has forwarded to Washington, in preparation for the international convention, carefully indexed and bound copies of the government reports which give the "Domestic lands act," "forest reserves act," irrigation regulations, and the complete proceedings of the 1907 irrigation convention of western Canada, held at Calgary.

OPPOSE TAKING DUTY OFF GRAPES

LODI, Cal.—The proposal to put table grapes upon the free list has aroused the grape growers of this section. They have formed a permanent organization and have wired Congressman Needham to delay the passage of the schedule until he receives a letter setting forth the growers' side of the matter. It is contended that if Spanish grapes are permitted to come into the United States free of duty the grape industry of California will in time be hopelessly ruined.

San Joaquin county growers are incensed at the attitude of eastern commission merchants for asking the removal of the present duty; for these same houses handle the bulk of the grape crop shipped to the Atlantic seaboard. A committee will take up the matter with the way and means committee, and will also visit Sacramento to urge the Legislature to adopt measures that will help matters.

CORNELL ALUMNI MERRY AT FEAST

New England Association Holds Annual Meeting and Dinner at Copley Square Hotel.

Good fellowship reigned supreme at the Copley Square Hotel on Friday evening, where the New England Alumni Association of Cornell University gathered for the annual meeting and dinner. Of the many speakers Jack Moakley, a Boston boy who has produced remarkable results as coach of the track team, was listened to with great interest. Coach Moakley came to Boston Friday with the Cornell track team which is entered in the B. A. A. games at the Mechanics Building tonight.

Discussing athletics, Moakley said Cornell is delighted with the news of the renewal of relations between that college and Harvard in football, for the two colleges have the same spirit in athletics.

Other speakers included Thomas Frederick Crane, deal of the college; Prof. Horatio S. White of Harvard, the Hon. Henry F. Hurlburt '75 of Lynn, ex-congressman William S. McNary, the Hon. Bert Hanson '93 of New York and C. W. Furlong '99.

At the preliminary business meeting a new charter was adopted, and officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. Magenis '99 of the Boston school committee; vice-president, T. H. Piser '95; Secretary, N. G. Ogden '01; treasurer, R. O. Walter '01; athletic counselor, A. P. Bryan '00. The board of governors, which under the new charter takes the place of the old executive committee, is composed of G. K. Woodworth '96, R. P. Tobin '96, G. E. Parsons '96, H. F. Hurlburt '75, A. C. Burnett '88 and K. L. Roberts '08.

Stoppage of Silver Flow Indicates Real Prosperity

WASHINGTON.—The inflow of silver dollars, halves, quarters and dimes into the treasury vaults has stopped in the last two or three days, and Frank A. Leach, the director of the mint, is of the opinion that the real tide of prosperity has turned in the right direction.

"Just at present there is about \$22,000,000 worth of subsidiary coin in the treasury," said Mr. Leach, "and as that figure has been maintained for two or three days it looks as though business had decided to go ahead from now on. The better the business, the more money is needed by the country at large, and so the less there is in the treasury."

IOWA RAISES LOTS OF STRAWBERRIES

Crop One of the Most Profitable and Easily Cultivated, and Yields Many Bushels Per Acre.

DES MOINES, Ia.—One of the most profitable, easily cultivated and desirable yields for the market in Iowa is the strawberry crop. Even women have engaged in this business in Iowa and enjoyed a prosperity envied by many of the male sex. The rich soil of the state produces a berry of large size, luscious in taste, and making a dish fit for the table of an epicure.

A few acres set out to strawberries in the spring of one year will yield many bushels of fruit the second summer, and the beds remain in prime bearing condition, when properly cultivated, for a period of from three to five years. Most gardeners interested in this crop have several beds, plowing under one crop each year and alternating the crop. It is only necessary to keep plenty of new beds set ahead to insure a hardly lot of new plants.

Berry growers of the state sell the fruit at prices ranging from 8 cents to 15 cents per quart, according to the abundance of the crop and the time of the season. It costs from 1 to 2 cents per box to have the berries picked. Near all the larger towns of the state it is a common occurrence to see "hayrack loads" of pickers going out from the city or town to the berry fields. The majority of pickers are women and girls, although many boys also take advantage of this method of earning money. Whole families are seen at the berry farms, picking on shares to secure a supply of fruit for home canning.

There is a big opportunity in Iowa for the progressive fruit grower and gardener who understands the shipping of his crop. The large proportion of the growers now in the business confine their attention to the local markets only.

CHICAGO MOTOR SHOW OPENS.

CHICAGO.—The Chicago annual show run under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers opens today in the Coliseum and 1st Regiment Armory. There are 278 exhibitors.

SENOUSSI SPREAD THEIR INFLUENCE THROUGH SAHARA

Power of Sect Extends With Regeneration of Turkey, While Pan-Islamism in Egypt Declines.

STORY OF RESCUE

CAIRO, Egypt.—Since the regeneration of Turkey, the cause of Pan-Islamism in Egypt has been rapidly on the decline. The same cannot be said of the Pan-Islamic movement of the Senoussi sect whose headquarters is at Kufra, in the Libyan desert just west of the Nile valley. The Senoussi are extending their influence and religious propaganda all through the eastern Sahara, where they are already beginning to clash with the French. In the various oases and villages of the sultanates of Wadai, Tibesti, Borku, Ennedi, there are to be found club houses where the people receive messages from the Senoussi leader and carry out their religious ceremonies.

This Senoussi propaganda has for its ultimate object the jihad, or holy war, and the stronghold they built in the oasis of Kufra is known to contain an exceedingly well supplied arsenal of modern arms and ammunition, partly captured from colonial troops and collected from the Senegal to Somaliland, and from the Congo to Algeria, but partly no doubt imported through Egypt or the Turkish territory of Tripoli and Fezzan, to whose "hinterland" Kufra belongs.

An English resident of northern Nigeria, H. Vischer, recently experienced their hostility on his adventurous journey of some 1700 miles from Tripoli on the Mediterranean to his post on Lake Chad, in the Central Sudan, straight across the Sahara. This desert route since it was traversed over 40 years ago by the heroic German explorer Dr. Nachtigal, had become a terra incognita to Europeans.

Mr. Vischer undertook the long journey in order to escort back to their homes on the Niger, a number of Mohammedan subjects of Great Britain who had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and he undoubtedly rendered a real service to the British Mohammedans of the Central Sudan. At that time Turkey was still despotically governed and local fanaticism in Tripoli and Fezzan proved a formidable obstacle. Murzuk, the capital of the south, he found full of Turkish political exiles, including 45 Bulgarian prisoners. All these were released immediately upon the restoration of the constitutional regime. The whole region between Tripoli and Murzuk he found studded with ruins of towns, castles and monuments, awaiting archeological research.

Foreign Briefs

PAU, France.—Wilbur Wright's airship broke its rudder here Friday afternoon. It will require two days to make the necessary repairs.

GENEVA.—President Roosevelt has declined an invitation to attend the 400th anniversary of the birth of John Calvin to be observed July 10.

LONDON.—Dr. A. W. Wallace has appealed to the British government to secure international prohibition of warfare with flying machines.

HEIDELBERG, Germany.—The University of Heidelberg has received a donation of \$32,500 for the establishment of a branch to investigate radium.

LOUISBURG, C. B.—Captain Delaney of the mail steamer Bruce reports an almost solid field of ice from Newfoundland to the Cape Breton coast.

MOSCOW.—A local publishing house is planning to bring out the complete edition of the works of Count Leo Tolstoi. Premier Stolypin has approved the publication.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The trial here Friday before a military court of nine civilians and 14 soldiers, charged with attempting to organize a revolt of the St. Petersburg garrison in 1907, was begun.

PANAMA.—President-elect Taft has been studying plans for the fortification of the canal. Mr. Taft will discuss the plans with the army officers after they return to Washington.

"LOVE WATCHES" AGAIN PUT OFF. Miss Billie Burke's opening performance in "Love Watches," at the Hollis Street Theater has again been postponed. She will appear for the first time as a star in Boston Feb. 15. Next week there will be a special engagement of Clyde Fitch's newest play, "The Happy Marriage."

BRYAN STARTS NORTHWARD. TAMPA, Fla.—William J. Bryan left for the North today. Friday he addressed 8000 people at the laying of the cornerstone of the Tampa Y. M. C. A. building.

Bill Introduced to Buy Lincoln Museum

WASHINGTON.—On 10th street in this city is an old-fashioned brick building filled from top to bottom with Lincoln relics, and the largest library in existence of books referring to Lincoln. It is opposite the old Ford Theater, where Lincoln was shot, and is the house in which he died. A bill introduced by Representative Rodenberg of Illinois to appropriate \$150,000 for the purchase of this house, the relics and the two adjoining houses, was recommended for passage Friday afternoon by the House committee on public buildings and grounds.

RANGE OF TITANIC MOUNTAINS CRADLES A TOWN IN ARIZONA

Geological Survey Completes Thorough Mapping of Flagstaff District That, Given to the World, Will Disclose Many Hidden, Unknown Beauties.

The region around Flagstaff, Ariz., one of the highest points on the Pacific coast, has been under survey during the past season by a party of United States geological survey topographers. Flagstaff town, however, is not high as compared with much of the country covered by the government surveyors.

Flagstaff's altitude is 6907 feet, but to the north the San Francisco peaks, a group of titanic sentinels, rise above the sea level 12,000 to 13,000 feet, standing forth in bold and majestic relief. Within their shadows lies Flagstaff, a thriving little place of about 3000 inhabitants and a distributing point for a large lumbering and grazing section.

The southern half of the Flagstaff quadrangle is a high plateau which slopes off on the east to Little Colorado river and on the south to Verdi river. This plateau is very deeply eroded by three main canyons and their numerous tributaries—Walnut canyon, draining to the east, and Oak Creek canyon and Sycamore canyon draining to the south. Sycamore canyon is the deepest of the three and the most picturesque. It carries no permanent stream but supports several good springs on the east side just under the rim.

Walnut canyon is of special interest because it contains prehistoric cliff dwellings, still in a very fair state of preservation. It carries no water as no large springs flow into it and any surface storm-water soon disappears in crevices in the limestone rock, flowing off by underground passages. Oak Creek canyon

is a deep and picturesque gorge, the cliffs in some places rising 1000 feet above the creek, a fine stream of water, which was soon discovered by the surveyors to abound in trout. In several places the bed of the canyon widens considerably and affords opportunity for a number of prosperous little fruit ranches which in season become summer resorts for people from the southern part of the territory.

"The region generally is covered by a fine growth of pine timber, with the exception of those sections which were lumbered over a few years ago, and it may be noted that they were stripped very bare indeed," said T. Foster Slaughter, in charge of the survey party. "I have been told that this timber belt is the largest area in the world which is covered by one species of pine alone, the Pinus ponderosa. This timberland furnishes fine grazing for horses, cattle and sheep, and the stock seen was of high grade and in good condition."

The Flagstaff shoot when engraved and printed (some time next year) will show the location of all roads, railroads, houses, lakes, streams, mountains and hills—in fact, all the physical features of the region, as well as the words of man.

The survey party consisted of T. Foster Slaughter, assisted by M. T. Noyes, travelman; Glenn Jones and I. C. Roberts, rodmen; W. L. Carpenter, teamster; and Jesse I. Bushnell, camp cook. The quadrangle is located between parallels 35 degrees and 35 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and meridian 112 degrees and 112 degrees 30 minutes west longitude.

Y. M. C. A. WORK FOR THE SOLDIERS

The National Y. M. C. A. has a plan for work among the soldiers which started at some of the maneuver camps last summer and it met with so much success that it has been carried into the army posts.

Officers of the Y. M. C. A. go to army posts and look for musical talent. Quartets and men who play instruments are picked out and drilled. Then the soldiers are encouraged to give weekly entertainments. The plan is meeting with great success in the entire army. In many posts a weekly entertainment has been inaugurated and in some cases individual entertainments are held in troop, battery or company mess halls.

This is doing away to a great extent among the men with gambling, prize fighting and other undesirable modes of passing their time.

RECORD POTATO CARGO SHIPPED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Southern Pacific steamer Fruto arrived in this city with the largest load of potatoes ever grown and shipped from one ranch. The potatoes were grown by George Shima, a Japanese farmer, whose ranch is on the Rindge tract, in the lower district. The boat carried 6000 sacks, valued at \$13,000.

The potato supply in the lower river sections, the potato growing center of the state, is practically exhausted, and little stock remains at the present time.

NEW PACIFIC STEAMER

VICTORIA, B. C.—A third steamer is being built for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's trans-Pacific service to be called the Kan Yu Maru.

Country and City to Pay Tribute to Lincoln

(Continued from Page One.)

which year Clark closed the establishment to go to the war as colonel of the 11th Massachusetts regiment; so the picture must have been made before that date.

Immediately after making the Cooper Institute speech Mr. Lincoln is said to have passed through Boston, on the way to visit his son Robert, who was at school at Exeter. The most popular and probable theory is that he may have posed for the portrait at that time, and that the delegate's badge was made as a sample. That no duplicates were made, because the Massachusetts delegation, pledged as they practically were to Seward, would not have worn them.

Whatever its origin, the badge is interesting as a representation of Lincoln in his young prime, before the cares of state had saddened and furrowed his face, as shown in the wartime photographs.

Copied prints of the little ambrotype have been made and copyrighted by Curtis & Cameron of this city. Mrs. Estes, whose many friends have assisted her in the work of research, retaining an interest in their production. The original is now in the possession of Truman A. Bartlett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Although it has been intimated that the portrait may be a copy of a photograph by J. C. Buttre of New York, or of one by Stipples, comparison so far has failed to furnish proof, and the picture remains unique and its origin a mystery.

Boston Arranges Program of Its Tribute to Lincoln

A notable group of men and women will take part in Boston's official celebration of the Lincoln Centenary in Symphony Hall Friday evening, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Julie Ward Howe will read a poem, the Hon. John D. Long will deliver an oration, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a selected chorus of 200 voices, the latter conducted by B. J. Lang, will furnish music.

The other parts of the program are as follows:

The jubilee overture by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Max Fiedler conducting; invocation by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence; address of the chairman of the evening, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, introduced by Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the committee, who will call the meeting to order; reading of the proclamation of the Governor by Col. J. Payson Bradley; selection from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," by the chorus, with Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano, Clarence B. Shirley, tenor, and B. L. Whelpley as organist; the Gettysburg address read by John E. Gilman; the Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah," by the chorus and orchestra; benediction by the Most Rev. William H. O'Connell; "America" by the chorus and audience.

The committee in charge desire it to be fully understood that this exercise, as well as all the official exercises, are free, no tickets being required. The first balcony in Symphony Hall will be reserved for ladies and their escorts. The committee requests that every citizen display the American flag.

The 200 schools of the city will hold their exercises in the morning. The total enrolment being 113,000 with the invited guests will make the attendance about 150,000. The aim of all these exercises is to set before the children the sterling qualities of Lincoln.

In several of the districts exercises will be held in the evening at the same time as that in Symphony Hall.

The program at the West Roxbury High School Hall, Jamaica Plain, is as follows:

Meeting called to order by Samuel B. Capen; invocation by the Rev. S. U. Shearman; oration by the Rev. Carroll Perry; Gettysburg address by Michael J. Dwyer; benediction by the Rev. Thomas Magenis. The music will be by a male chorus conducted by Elias Blum.

At the South Boston High School Henry J. Bowen will preside; invocation by the Rev. Denis O'Callaghan; address, "Life and Character of Lincoln," by W. E. L. Dillaway; salute to the flag by the Grand Army posts; the Gettysburg address by the Hon. Edward L. Logan; benediction by the Rev. James Huxtable. The music will be furnished by the St. Augustine and Gate of Heaven church choirs.

Samuel B. Shapleigh will preside at the exercises at Brighton High School hall; invocation by the Rev. Frank G. Potter; solo by Miss Katherine Lincoln, with Miss Gertrude E. Morris, accompanist. Oration by Charles B. Travis, Gettysburg address by James H. Wolf; benediction by the Rev. William A. Knight.

At Dorchester high school, Richard C. Humphreys will preside; invocation by the Rev. Arthur Little; vocal selection by the Channing quartet; solo by Mrs. George W. D'Arcy; Gettysburg address by Francis H. Love; clarinet solo by W. A. Huebner, accompanied by Mrs. Penfield; reading by Charles I. Lincoln; oration by Guy A. Ham; salute to the flag by Post 68, G. A. R.; benediction by the Rev. Roger S. Forbes.

At the Chapman school, East Boston, Thomas B. Grimes will preside; invocation by the Rev. Charles E. Jackson; oration, the Hon. Lewis Burnham; oration, Norman C. McNaughton; Gettysburg address, Patrick J. Sullivan; benediction,

the Rev. Charles E. Jackson; music by the East Boston High School Glee Club, John A. O'Shea, director.

At the Charlestown High School, the Hon. John R. Murphy will preside; invocation by John W. McMahon; reading, Mrs. Mary A. Knowles; oration, Arthur W. Dolan; Gettysburg address, Daniel J. Falvey; benediction, the Rev. Philo W. Sprague. Music by the Charlestown High School Glee Club.

The Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil will preside at the exercises at the Roxbury High School; piano duet, Miss Mary Helen Pumphrey and William Keim; oration, Henry C. Long; Gettysburg address, Edward Everett Brown; benediction, the Rev. William W. Bustard. Music by the Post 26, G. A. R. Glee Club.

Lincoln Favored Woman Suffrage, Bay State Hears

"Abraham Lincoln was the first prominent man in America to come out for woman suffrage, having declared himself for it as far back as 1836," was the statement made at a meeting of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association Friday afternoon at 6 Marlboro street.

It was also announced that "Belgium, following the example of France, has just given women the right to vote for members of the Councils des Prudhommes and the right to serve on them."

Resolutions were adopted paying tribute to Lincoln, also a resolution correcting statements made by President-elect Taft regarding the proportion of unmarried men to unmarried women in this state.

The association declares that "40 per cent of the males over 15 years are unmarried, while only 37 per cent of the females of the same age are unmarried. The so-called surplus women of this state are mostly widows."

Rare Picture of Lincoln Given to Boston Library

At the Friday meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, the gift by the president, J. H. Benton, of a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln, for each of the 28 branches and reading rooms of the library was announced.

The portrait is an enlargement of a rare photograph by Gardner of Lincoln, in a sitting position, framed in dark oak 32 x 38 inches, with a brass label and the inscription: "Given by Josiah H. Benton, February 12, 1909." The photograph was taken by Gardner of Washington the Sunday before the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE CUT IS PLANNED AT CAPITAL

Officials of Administration Hope, by Reducing Panama Charges, to Compel Overland Lines to Meet the Difference to the Advantage of Western Shippers.

WASHINGTON—Leading officials of the administration have a plan by which they hope to effect some reduction of the transcontinental rates now charged by the trunk line railroads. This plan will be disclosed next Monday at a meeting of the directors of the Panama Railroad Company. It contemplates a definite lowering of the railroad rates across the isthmus of Panama to such an extent as to compel the all-rail routes across the United States to meet the reduction. It seems that the administration has been informed that the present trunk line rates are excessive and can well be lowered without injury to the railroads. The suggestion is credited to the interstate commerce commission.

Until now, the Panama Railroad Company has maintained rates which bear direct relation to those charged by the transcontinental rail routes in this country. The Panama rates were raised or lowered in direct proportion to the fluctuations in the United States. For some reason increases of rates in the states effective Jan. 1 did not result in a proportionate increase by the Panama railroad. The effect of this, it is understood, was felt at once in an increased traffic across the isthmus.

The administration is understood to have the strong support of big jobbers and shippers in San Francisco, who promise that if lower rates are offered by the Panama Railroad they will not only offer large tonnage by that route but will make immediate shipments.

It will also be stated at that meeting that far western capital can readily be enlisted in the establishment of a line of steamships from San Francisco to the isthmus. The interest of President-elect Taft in the proposition to establish a government line of steamships between San Francisco and Panama is well known.

DISCOVER LOST BUST OF LINCOLN

The mystery surrounding the disappearance, after the fire, of a metallic bust of President Lincoln from the city hall has been cleared up, and the valuable work of art will not unlikely find a final resting place among the growing collection of the board of park commissioners in the Memorial Museum.

The board of park commissioners, who under the charter, have custody of public works of art, have been impatient to know in whose possession the modeling had gone, and at its last meeting the secretary was instructed to ascertain what had become of it, says the San Francisco Call.

It was found that the valuable piece of modeling was said to have been taken from the ruins of the burnt building by Frederick Winters of 2414 Sacramento street, a clerk in the city treasurer's office, immediately after the fire.

TO DEVELOP DEPOSITS.

MEXICO CITY—A syndicate composed of Pennsylvania men is preparing to develop the coal and iron deposits of the state of Oaxaca. About 15 millions is to be spent in development work.

RAIL ORDER BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

BALTIMORE—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad today closed contracts for 35,000 tons of steel rails for maintenance of way. The order will be distributed among several steel concerns.

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GRISCOM HEADS NEW RELIEF BAND

ROME—A new relief expedition into Calabria has been organized by Ambassador Griscom. The Italian authorities have given their approval and Captain Mola of the general staff, has been assigned to accompany the expedition in uniform and aid in the work of distribution. Captain Mola's wife is an American woman, and his selection is meant to be a compliment to the United States.

The expedition will leave here Saturday and the government has given it free transportation. Two railroad cars loaded with supplies will be sent down to Palmi, and from this point the distribution will be made to the mountain villages by automobiles.

FOUND DIAMOND IN A CARAMEL

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Biting into a caramel, Miss Ida Watkins nearly broke her teeth upon a \$350 diamond.

The young woman had just purchased a box of sweetmeats to treat several girl friends. The group was deep in the enjoyment of the confections when Miss Watkins uttered an exclamation and hastily removed the candy from her mouth. Curiosity as to what the foreign substance might be led her to investigate. The obstruction proved to be a diamond the size of a pea.

Wonderful Progress Made in Electrifying United States Steam Railroads

Southern Pacific Plans to Overcome Steep Grades of Sierra Nevada Route by Electric Traction.

IDEAS IN CHICAGO

Railroad Men Say New Order Has Come to Stay and That the Only Thing Remaining Is to Settle on a System.

CHICAGO—Electrification of steam railroads is progressing in the United States today with wonderful rapidity and the prediction is made that before the lapse of another decade most of the great railway terminals will have changed from the "smoky locomotive" to the "clean electric engine" system.

Data concerning all such undertakings, for the first time in the history of the electrification of steam railroads, have been brought together within the limits of a single report. This document has been prepared under the supervision of the mayor and the committee on local transportation of the city council, who investigated the question of the electrification of the railroad terminals of the city as a possible remedy for the smoke nuisance, especial consideration being given to the Illinois Central.

The status quo prevails as regards actual electrification of Chicago terminals. The examination by the city of existing electrifications elsewhere shows by their number, their magnitude and diversification, and the length of time that they have been in operation, that electrification has passed from the experimental to the practical stage.

"Such experimentation as is being done," says the report, "is to determine which system of electrification is best adapted for certain conditions and not to see whether the choice is between systems and not a proving of the art."

Comparing New York with Chicago conditions, the document says: "The schedule of the New York subway requires 30 eight-car trains to be handled over one track in an hour, and during the rush hours the headway is one minute and 40 seconds, with a possibility of improvement as soon as the cars have been altered to facilitate the loading and unloading of passengers."

"As the subway is a four-track road, to send eight-car trains over the tracks on one minute 40 seconds headway, would mean a possible 144 eight-car

trains past a given point in an hour, or 1152 cars.

"Now the Illinois Central has the heaviest similar traffic in Chicago, where close on to 1000 cars are handled on four tracks in 24 hours, so that a system which is capable of hauling the entire 24-hour equipment in one hour, can hardly be said to lack the requisite capacity."

President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central, in answer to an inquiry of the committee, says that the financial difficulties encountered by the New York Central in its program of electrification, the failure of the change to compensate the company by reduction of the cost of operation, and the fact that the time of writing was not opportune for making large expenditures, would necessarily postpone the matter of electrification of large terminals like those of the railroads of Chicago.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, however, has electrified a portion of its Evanston branch running north from Wilson avenue, Chicago, to afford an extension to the Northwestern Elevated railroad, which now runs its trains north over this track, under a trackage agreement.

The pioneer electrification of a standard steam road in the United States was that of the Nantasket Beach branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, put into service June 30, 1895. Closely following this, the electrification of the Baltimore & Ohio tunnel through Baltimore, put in service August, 1895, was the first piece of main line in the world to be electrified.

Shortly after the New Haven had extended its electrification to other branches, the Boston & Maine built an electrical section into Concord, N. H. The Pennsylvania railroad electrified its Baltimore & Mt. Holly branch about the same time. After this the movement became more or less general.

Lines in competition with street railway and interurban lines were changed first, later suburban and interurban sections of road were electrified, and finally came the major electrifications, such as those of the Long Island, New York Central and the New Haven roads.

The New York Central's complete electrified zone will comprise 52 miles of line, in which there will be 224 miles of main tracks and 68 miles of yard track. The New Haven early electrified several of its branch lines, partly to hold its traffic in competition with electrical roads.

When compelled to provide for the operation of its trains into the Grand Central terminal by electricity, the management treated the question as a general problem and electrified its lines from their junction with the New York Central at Woodlawn out to Stamford, Conn., extending over 21.45 miles of four-track line; and it is the proclaimed in-

Notable Features of the Electrification of Steam Roads of the United States

Pioneer change made by New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad on the Nantasket Beach branch near Boston. First main line undertaking equipment of Baltimore & Ohio railroad tunnel through Baltimore.

One of the largest electrifications in the world is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new terminal under New York, reached by tunnels under the river.

The most significant undertaking on the Pacific coast is the changing of the Southern Pacific railroad terminal at Oakland, Cal.

A spectacular piece of railroad engineering is the Southern Pacific's contemplated electrification of its Sierra Nevada route.

In the tunnel which the Michigan Central railroad is driving under the Detroit river to Detroit the company will install electric traction.

In the long Cascade tunnel on the Great Northern railroad the steam locomotive will be shortly displaced by the electric at an enormous saving in efficiency.

tention of the officials of this road to convert their entire system between New York and Boston into an electrical road.

Complete electrical passenger service between New York and Stamford was put on in June, 1908. Ultimately electrical freight handling is contemplated.

The Long Island's initial electrification covered more than 97 miles of track, and it has been considerably extended.

The Pennsylvania railroad's terminal in New York city is one of the largest railroad engineering projects of the present day. A double-track tunnel will pass under the Hudson river into the terminal in the heart of Manhattan island, and the tracks then will be carried under the East river through a double-track tunnel to Long Island City—where connections will be made to the Long Island railroad—and on the outskirts of which a large storage and terminal yard will be built.

It will be necessary for the trains to be hauled into this tunnel by electricity, and the power house installation of the Long Island railroad will serve as the nucleus for the power house equipment required for this terminal system. When completed this will be one of the most important electrifications in the world.

On the Pacific coast the most significant undertaking in this line is that of the Southern Pacific, whose main line from the east terminates at Oakland, passengers being carried into San Francisco by ferry—much the same arrangement as has existed in New York with all the railroads except the Central and New Haven.

In addition to the through terminal, there is a terminal for a large suburban traffic on a separate mole in Alameda, from which access is had to San Francisco by ferry lines. These suburban lines serve Oakland, Berkeley, San Jose and a number of other important towns.

Another characteristic San Francisco suburban enterprise has been the electrification of the North Shore railway, formerly the North Pacific Coast railroad, a narrow gauge steam line running north from Sausalito on the promontory north of and just across the harbor from San Francisco. There is considerable traffic to Sausalito and neighboring towns of an excursion and commuter type, besides a fair amount of tourist traffic to Mt. Tamalpais, to the top of which there is a mountain road connecting with the North Shore.

At the time of electrification the road operated a line from Sausalito to Cazadero, 87 miles, with branches to Mill Valley and San Rafael. The road changed hands about 1902. Cheap water power was available and coal was high, so the management decided to electrify the lower end, to take care of the holiday and suburban traffic economically. An outside rail was placed alongside the track that was to be electrified in order to provide a broad-gauge track for electric trains and to keep a narrow-gauge track for through steam trains; 13.69 miles of double track was electrified at the lower end, while the upper end of the road was extended.

In a tunnel which the Michigan Central is driving under the Detroit river to connect Detroit and Windsor, Can., it will install electric traction to do away with gases from locomotives. This electrified-tunnel zone will be 3.6 miles long and will comprise, with yards, 15 miles of track. Another electrified tunnel for international traffic is that under the St. Clair river between Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia, Can., through which the main line traffic of the Grand Trunk passes.

Trains formerly were hauled through by specially designed steam locomotives, but the heavier trains had to be run in sections, delays and mishaps occurred and smoke conditions were intolerable. The electrification extends over 19,348 feet, of which the tunnel proper forms 6032 feet. The capacity of the tunnel is raised from 12 1000-ton trains to 35 1000-ton trains a day.

The Cascade tunnel on the Great Northern, one of the highest points on the road, is a single-track tunnel and acts as a throttle upon the entire system, traffic over the road being limited by the traffic that can be put through this tunnel. Business economy necessitated adopting some system which would admit of more rapid movement through the tunnel than was possible under steam operation. The interior had become so coated with soot that it dropped on the rails, rendering them so greasy that the tractive effort of the locomotives was reduced within the tunnel beyond what the grade—between 1.6 and 1.7 per cent—would reduce it.

A three-phase system is being installed, after the fire, of a metallic bust of President Lincoln from the city hall has been cleared up, and the valuable work of art will not unlikely find a final resting place among the growing collection of the board of park commissioners in the Memorial Museum.

stalled, with generating station located on and deriving its motive power from the Wenatchee river, 30 miles away. If the conversion of the tunnel is successful, 30 miles on each side of it will be electrified. The Erie has electrified 34 miles of single track besides sidings at Rochester, getting power from the Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls. It is rumored it contemplates the electrification of its suburban service out of its Jersey City terminal.

The report also goes into the details of the following railroad electrification projects: West Jersey & Seashore railroad, electrification of about 63 miles of line, 150 miles of single track, from Camden, N. J., to Atlantic City; West Shore railroad, electrification of various sections of steam road to fill gaps in Albany-Buffalo interurban system of electrical transportation; Delaware & Hudson, equipment of a section of its road between Ballston and Saratoga, N. Y., for use of Schenectady Railway Company as a link in interurban system; Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis railway, construction of electric road between Washington and Baltimore and the acquisition and electrification of the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore steam line, connecting system with Annapolis; Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line, four-mile branch from Annapolis to Bayside, electrified and joined with Maryland Electric Railway Company.

International Railway Company, a 16-mile section between Buffalo and Lockport, embraces a portion of former steam track leased from the Erie and electrified by predecessors of International, which operates around Buffalo and Niagara Falls; Northern Pacific, nine-mile section between Everett and Snohomish, Wash., electrified for interurban passenger service of a local street railway; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, operates an electrically equipped branch between Deadwood and Lead, S. D.; Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek, operates electrified divisions—17 miles—of electrified track through Cripple Creek, Anconada, Elkhorn, Goldfield, Independence and Victor, Col.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, an electrified branch line of 20 miles to Findley and Delphos, Ohio; Fonda, Johnston & Gloversville, a portion of electrified steam road electrified and purchased electric road extended as part of interurban electric system; Los Angeles & Redondo, a narrow-gauge steam road paralleling the Santa Fe for 18 miles between Los Angeles and Redondo, broadened and electrified; Evansville Suburban & Newburgh, 25 miles of line and three of side track electrified for passenger service; National City & Otay, a former steam line from San Diego and National City to Chulavista, 10 miles, now electrified.

San Diego, Pacific Beach & La Jolla, narrow gauge line now being converted

All Over Country Coal-Burning Engine Is Giving Place to Smokeless, Economically Operated Electric Motor.

BOSTON LINE FIRST

Pennsylvania's Great Terminal Under New York City Most Important Undertaking in the World.

into electric one; Visalia & Lemon Grove, subsidiary line of South Pacific, 10 of its 23 miles formerly operated by steam, but now by electricity; Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth, formerly narrow gauge steam line from Cincinnati to Georgetown, 47 miles electrified to form link in Appleton syndicate system; Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati, former steam road of 26 miles from Dayton to Lebanon, converted to electric trolley; Ohio River & Western, narrow gauge steam line between Zanesville and Wheeling, converted to interurban trolley.

Ohio River & Columbus, small and unimportant steam line, converted to trolley; Youngstown & Ohio, secured 9.9-year lease of six miles of Pittsburgh, Lion & Western, electrifying it into Salem, O.; Cincinnati & Northwestern, small steam road from College Hill Junction to Mt. Healthy, acquired by Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo, and electrified to reach Cincinnati; Peoria, Pekin Traction & Terminal Company, combined electrically and steam operated road of 15 miles; Chicago & Great Western, secured Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern, with 89 miles of electrically and steam operated trackage.

Keeseville, Ausable Chasm & Lake Champlain, small freight line, changed to electric to serve tourist traffic, operating six miles of track; Hocking Valley, operates electrical service between Dundas and Jackson, Ohio, as the Wellston & Jackson belt railway, in addition to steam service, into Jackson; Salt Lake & Ogden, 38 miles of steam road now being converted to electric; Newton & Northwestern, bought by Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern, and 25 miles electrified, with branches and extensions; Colorado & Southern, 44 miles of Denver & Interurban portion electrified, and cars operate over tramway tracks in Denver.

The document also treats of similar undertakings in the British Isles, Italy (including the Simpon tunnel), Switzerland, France, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, Norway, Canada, Australia and Cuba.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCKS MOVE IN IRREGULAR WAY ON BOTH MARKETS

Very Dull Short Session on New York Exchange and a Generally Heavy Tone Prevails in Leading Securities.

THE GOULD ISSUES

The New York stock market experienced a very dull session today. There was no news to stimulate either buying or selling and the volume of business was small. During the first hour only 105,800 shares changed hands as compared with 256,800 during the same period yesterday. Opinion is mixed as to the course of prices in the immediate future and the timidity of the bear party today was most pronounced. Stocks sagged off fractionally at the opening. Reading sold at 130 at the opening, a loss of 1/4 from last night's closing. The only reason that has been advanced for the continued display of weakness in this stock is the fear that the anthracite coal mines may be tied up pending a settlement of the wage scale between the operators and miners. The Reading depends most largely upon the coal business for its traffic and the fearful ones thought that trouble is ahead. It does not take much talk of this kind to influence the stock in a declining market, as the bears make use of every means they can in their campaigns to depress stocks and the present situation is believed to be very much exaggerated.

People's Gas opened 1/4 higher at 110. This stock has had a good advance recently. Its low point yesterday was 107 1/2. The Gould stocks again were rather active at lower prices. Missouri Pacific started off at 73 and reacted 3/4 to 72 1/2. Denver & Rio Grande opened 1/4 lower at 47 1/2 and declined to 46 1/2 during the early trading. Wisconsin Central was 1/4 higher at 43 1/2, but sold down to 42 1/2. Of the industrial Amalgamated Copper continued to be most active. It opened 1/4 lower at 74 1/2 and gained 5/8 to 75 1/2 in the early trading. Smelting opened 1/4 higher at 85 1/2 and declined to 84 1/2.

There was much irregularity in the local market but price changes were within a narrow range. Fractional gains were made by Granby, Tamarack, Utah Copper, Utah Consolidated and Boston Elevated and declines were recorded by Boston Consolidated, Adventure, Butte Coalition and Osceola.

MARKET NEWS

Hayden, Stone & Co. say in their weekly market letter:

While the gains of the week have been slight, and mostly confined to the lower priced issues, we think that the whole tone of the market is much improved, and the general feeling seems to be that the severity of the decline has been checked, for the time being. Probably the most important development of the week has been the distinct improvement in the metal situation. Already sales aggregating several million pounds have been made, and in the course of the next two weeks a very large proportion of the present accumulation will probably be taken out of the market. While this may not go into immediate consumption, it will be held for ultimate sale to consumers, and will greatly relieve the pressure. Although this action may not result immediately in higher prices, it will make it much easier to effect sales, and thereby will be a distinct benefit to the copper-producing industry. Of course, production still exceeds consumption, and copper will still tend to accumulate, but the time remaining until consumption shall reach normal proportions is steadily growing shorter, and before there is another large accumulation of the metal, consumption should have fully caught up with production.

It is said that the protective committee of the West End Street Railway stockholders which is protesting against the proposed terms of the consolidation of the West End and Boston Elevated has now a clear majority of the outstanding shares. The practical effect of this situation is to nullify the legislation obtained last year, for the consolidation cannot take place unless approved by two-thirds of the West End shareholders.

An increase in the average dividends paid by the Fall River Cotton Mills for the first quarter of the year which begins in October was announced yesterday, the rate being 2.73 compared with 2.25 per cent for the same period a year ago. The rate in 1907 was 2.56 and in 1905 1.88 per cent. Total amount disbursed during the quarter ending Jan. 20, 1909, was \$681,000 on the capital of \$26,625,000.

NEW YORK CURB.

Standard Oil	Bid	Asked
Standard Oil	65 1/2	66
Subway	25 1/2	26
Miami	13 1/2	14
La. Rose	8 1/2	9
United Copper	13 1/2	14
Rawhide Coal	41	42
Manhattan Transit	1 1/2	1 3/4
Serada Smelting	1 1/2	1 3/4
Kerr Lake	8 1/2	9
Colt Central	47 1/2	48
Silver Queen	86	87 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and closing bid of the principal active stocks today:

	Open	High	Low	Bid
Amalgamated Copper	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Amer. & Foundry	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Amer. Smelt. & Ref.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pref.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Amer. Tobacco	91	91	90 1/2	91
Anacosta	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atchafalaya	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Atchafalaya pref.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Canadian Pacific	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Central Leather	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Central Leather pref.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Central of New Jersey	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	65 1/2	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Chicago Great Western	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Colorado Southern	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Consolidated Gas	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Delaware Lackawanna	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Erie	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
General Electric	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Great Northern pref.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
St. Louis & N. O. pref.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Illinois Central	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mexican Central	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Missouri Pacific	73	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
National Lead	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
New York Central	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Norfolk & Western	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Norfolk & Western pref.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Northern Pacific	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Pennsylvania	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
People's Gas	110	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Reading	130	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Rock Island pref.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
St. Louis & N. O.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Southern Pacific	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
St. Paul	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Texas Pacific	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Union Pacific	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
U. S. Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Wisconsin Central	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

BONDS.

	Opening	High	Low
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Atchafalaya 4s	15	15	15
Atchafalaya 4s	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101	101
Chicago Rock Island 4s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2s	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
N. Y. City 1915 new	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N. Y. City 4s 1905	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. conv. 4 1/2s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Norfolk & Western conv.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Norfolk & Western 4s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Southern Pacific 4s	114	114	114
Union Pacific conv. 4s	114	114	114
United States Steel 4s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wabash 4s	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid	Asked
U. S. reg. 2s	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	102	102
U. S. reg. 3s	100 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon	100 1/2	100 1/2
Small bonds	100	100
U. S. reg. 4s	119 1/2	120 1/2
do coupon	120 1/2	120 1/2
Panama 2s	101 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2
Dist. Columbia 3-6s	109	109
Philippine 4s	100	100

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	December	January
Total operating revenue	\$3,647,228	\$3,613,913
Operating expenses	1,506,115	1,506,115
Total operating profit	\$2,141,113	\$2,107,800
Operating expenses	1,506,115	1,506,115
Total operating profit	\$2,141,113	\$2,107,800

OREGON SHORT LINE.

	December	January
Total operating revenue	\$1,493,104	\$2,044,962
Operating expenses	863,408	253,785
Total operating profit	\$2,256,512	\$2,298,747
Operating expenses	863,408	253,785
Total operating profit	\$2,256,512	\$2,298,747

UNION PACIFIC.

	December	January
Total operating revenue	\$3,938,452	\$91,235
Operating expenses	1,862,474	476,589
Total operating profit	\$2,075,978	\$435,646
Operating expenses	1,862,474	476,589
Total operating profit	\$2,075,978	\$435,646

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

	December	January
Total operating revenue	\$2,904,322	\$1,048,811
Operating expenses	1,355,271	\$1,138,229
Total operating profit	\$1,549,051	\$910,582
Operating expenses	1,355,271	\$1,138,229
Total operating profit	\$1,549,051	\$910,582

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	December	January
Total operating revenue	\$1,282,783	\$10,844
Operating expenses	3,376,174	173,058
Total operating profit	\$1,081,829	\$1,543,341
Operating expenses	3,376,174	173,058
Total operating profit	\$1,081,829	\$1,543,341

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

	December	January
Total operating revenue	\$82,415,750	\$80,922,834
Operating expenses	30,436,875	\$7,243,207
Total operating profit	\$51,978,875	\$73,679,627
Operating expenses	30,436,875	\$7,243,207
Total operating profit	\$51,978,875	\$73,679,627

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE.

	December	January
Total operating revenue	\$808,460	\$81,805
Operating expenses	290,442	\$62,180
Total operating profit	\$518,018	\$19,625
Operating expenses	290,442	\$62,180
Total operating profit	\$518,018	\$19,625

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

The striking features in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York were the decrease of more than \$22,000,000 in the cash account, and a decrease in the reserve of more than \$22,000,000. These are the greatest decreases in these items that have taken place in many weeks. There was a loss in deposits of nearly \$20,000,000.

The surplus of the banks is \$11,275,000, against \$44,750,950 last year, and \$7,215,450 two years ago.

The statement in detail is as follows:

	Decrease	Increase
Loans	\$1,343,607,400	\$1,700,800
Deposits	1,402,828,400	19,991,700
Circulation	40,205,200	240,200
Legal tenders	80,641,000	1,558,300
Specie	280,402,000	20,800,200
Reserve	340,768,000	4,909,450
Surplus	11,275,000	17,889,050

OVATION FOR HASKELL.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.,—Governor Haskell arrived Friday. He was met at the station by 2000 people who cheered him. From a truck wagon he delivered a speech praising the men who were indicted in the land fraud case.

PANHANDLE SHOWS GOOD MANAGEMENT AND A RICH FIELD

Earnings Are Probably More Than Six Per Cent, for the Fiscal Year, Although Business Is Generally Quiet.

AMAZING GROWTH

Good management coupled with the advantages of a fertile territory has been the means of very largely increasing the value of the property of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. The company's earnings for the fiscal year 1908 show in a measure what the company is able to do in a period when business generally was very quiet. The earnings were equal to a little more than 6 per cent on the company's \$28,659,800 common stock.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis' growth since its incorporation in 1890 has been most pronounced, gross earnings for the last fiscal year having nearly doubled, as compared with the initial fiscal period. The company's 1907 tonnage was nearly three times that of 1890, while the returns from this source had been increased more than twice over. Average earnings per ton per mile, however, in 1907, were a trifle smaller, although this loss was offset by a greater amount of saving in the average expenses per ton per mile for hauling same.

In order to arrive at the conclusion that 6 per cent was earned on the common stock, it is necessary to approximate many items of the income account. Fixed charges for 1908 were somewhat larger than in 1907, partly as a result of the sale of \$6,000,000 4 per cent bonds to Speyer & Co. on June 1 last. The "Panhandle's" monthly statements do not cover operations of the entire system—all lines directly operated—and it is, therefore, impossible to figure accurately the company's showing from that source. We have, however, applied the decrease recorded in the company's latest statement to the returns shown in the last annual report, for gross and net, in order to arrive at the foregoing conclusion, at the same time allowing "other income," rentals paid roads operated, sinking fund payments, etc., on about the same basis as 1907.

The following table shows the "Panhandle's" income account for 1908, estimated on the foregoing basis, as compared with the previous fiscal period:

	1908	Decrease
Gross	\$31,576,808	\$6,069,781
Expenses	25,294,927	\$5,649,140
Net earnings	\$6,281,881	\$420,641
Rentals less net	629,000	817
Balance	\$7,543,781	\$419,818
Other income	558,000	461
Total income	\$8,101,781	\$420,279
Expenses	\$7,100,000	\$40,281
Balance	\$4,101,781	\$603,104
Sinking fund, etc.	1,000,000	40,281
Balance	\$3,101,781	\$643,385
Prof. div., 5 per cent	1,372,580	\$652,581
Balance	\$1,729,201	\$652,581
Com. div., 1 per cent	\$286,389	\$652,581
Surplus	\$660,797	\$652,581

The foregoing balance after the payment of preferred stock dividends is equal to 6.03 per cent on the present \$24,659,800 common stock, which compares with 8.23 per cent a year ago. The preferred stock of the "Panhandle" is entitled to 4 per cent annuity out of the earnings with the right, after 3 per cent has been declared on the common, to an additional 1 per cent, making 5 per cent per annum. After both classes of stock have received 5 per cent per annum, the two share pro rata.

Interstate commerce commission reports of the company covering operations of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company would lead one to believe that the major part of the expense reduction indicated above has been effected through smaller disbursements for maintenance, the total curtailment in those items for the five months ended Nov. 30 having been about double the saving recorded in transportation expenses.

It will be recalled that heretofore the "Panhandle's" maintenance expenditures have been on an exceptionally liberal scale, a large amount of improvement work and additional rolling stock for replacements having been charged to both classes of maintenance accounts yearly. It is said that the present state of efficiency of the company's property is such that it can readily reduce maintenance allowances from previous years without in any way impairing its operating ability at present or in the future. In the 1907 fiscal period every item of expenses recorded a substantial increase over 1906, the largest being the change in transportation costs, which gain was more than the combined expansion in both classes of maintenance.

Methods of operation of the "Panhandle" are in direct keeping with those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that is, liberality in the return of income into the property for its upkeep. It is this policy which has gained a world-wide reputation for the Pennsylvania system. The result of such methods is not only reflected in the operations of the parent company, but prominently in those of its constituent organizations.

Charges to capital account for new construction, equipment, etc., on the "Panhandle" for 1907 totaled more than \$1,100,000. During the same period "construction, right of way and real estate" was charged with the purchase price of the "Panhandle" of the Charters railway, amounting to \$4,496,540, making the total charge to capital account for the year \$4,987,060.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and closing bid of the principal stocks today:

	Opening	High.	Low.	Clo.
Adventure	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Allouez	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Aradrian	3	3	3	3
Arizona Commercial	34	34	34	34
Atlantic	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Butte Coalition	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Calumet & Arizona	180	185 1/2	180	180
Calumet & Hecla	650	650	650	650
Centennial	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Consolidated Mercu	320	320	320	320
Consolidated Zinc	74	74	74	74
Deer Creek	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Deer Creek	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Deer Creek	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Deer Creek	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Deer Creek	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Deer Creek	514	514	514	514
Deer Creek	1054	1054	1054	1054
Deer Creek	63	63	63	63
Deer Creek	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Deer Creek	62	62	61	61
Deer Creek	131	132	130 1/2	130 1/2
Deer Creek	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Deer Creek	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
Deer Creek	512	512	512	512
Deer Creek	214	214	214	214
Deer Creek	180	182	180	180
Deer Creek	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Deer Creek	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Deer Creek	1514	1514	1514	1514
Deer Creek	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Deer Creek	44	44	44	44
Deer Creek	434	434	434	434
Deer Creek	3	3	3	3

Contributions on Topics of Interest
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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

FAMOUS OLD SQUARES OF BOSTON

Boston, like London, possesses a multitude of squares, few of which are square, some of which are round, others of which are as irregular as a blot of ink, and others little more than slightly widened streets or little open places. Many of them are historic ground, or commemorate historic deeds or personages, from Blackstone, the original settler, down to Hobson and Admiral Dewey. There are squares in honor of governors, of aldermen or of whole families; squares in honor of battles or of hay scales, of buildings and forts and creeks, and others in honor of nothing except some man who used to live on the corner.

Bowdoin square, for instance, has for over 100 years celebrated the name of James Bowdoin, Governor in 1785-87. It really takes its name from that of the street, which was first laid out. Governor Bowdoin, whose family name was Baudoin, lived on Beacon street near the

corner of the present Bowdoin street, a flight of stone steps leading up to his house. In his day the square was the old Bowling Green, which fell away in a gentle slope to the Mill pond, where is now the North station.

Pemberton square, near by, inherited its name from lower down the hill, for the present Scollay square was for a short time called Pemberton. An old street directory speaks of "Mr. Pemberton's corner at the end of Dock square," and this is probably the James Pemberton whose name still persists. The hill, originally a spur of Beacon Hill, was cut down in 1835. As late as 1733 it was called Cotton Hill, because the Rev. John Cotton, "the spiritual father of Boston," lived there.

Adams square was named Nov. 17, 1879, after Samuel Adams, whose statue stands there. It really absorbed Dock and Brattle squares. There are many streets, squares and places which bear the names of the various Adamses, and in

the early days a street running out of the north end of the present square was known as Adams street, probably in that case after John Adams, who lived near by. Faneuil Hall square took its name from the historic building officially in 1855. In 1708 the north side of the present U-shaped square was the fish market, the south the corn market and the west the sheep market. From these it was in 1784 called Market square. Court square was laid out in 1838, about the newly completed court house, now used by the city of Boston. Previous to that time it had been Prison lane, as it led past the old prison which stood on that spot.—Boston Herald.

Luck, fate, fortune, accident and chance are words which have no place in the speech of great men; real men do not use these words, because they do not stand for realities. In the dictionary of the heroes they are not to be found.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

An Active New Yorker



MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY.

The Gentle Art of Wishing

Wishing, to paraphrase a recent popular song, is one of the gentlest arts, whether you wish for fishes, or whether you wish for hearts! "I wish" is one of the commonest phrases on the tongue of a child. There is perhaps only one other so common, and that is, "I wonder." "I wonder what I really wish for?" would be a good question to put to ourselves sometimes, for wishing wildly will bring strange fish to our nets and perhaps no hearts at all.

Some of the foolish wishes of a woman's day run like this: "I wish the sun would shine." "I wish I could have a letter." "I wish the grocer would send the things I ordered." "I wish I knew how to dress my hair." "I wish my gown would come home from the tailor's." "I wish I could go to that concert." "I wish those children upstairs would stop running." "I wish I had my mending done." "I wish I could remember to buy pins when I go down town." "I wish some one would call tonight and cheer us up."

Do we really wish for the hundreds of things we say we wish for? We know the sun is shining, we know the letters are coming, we know our work will be done only as we go ahead and do it, and we know that we have more than enough diversion and too little real occupation of the sort that makes us grow. And yet—

There is an old story about the peasant and his wife who were given three wishes by a good fairy. They did not wish at once because they wanted to think how they could get the most out of their opportunity. They were going to talk it over after supper and while the supper was cooking the man said idly that he wished he had a pudding for tea. Immediately the pudding appeared and the peasant's wife was so indignant at his folly that she cried out she wished it was fast to his nose. The pudding obeyed her wish and after that

they had only one wish left with which to get rid of the pudding altogether. Idle or revengeful wishing is wasteful of opportunity. To wish well one must be gentle, thoughtful, considerate of others, and awake to the real needs of the hour. What do you lack that would benefit you? Do you wish that you might never speak an unkind word? In all the years of your life you might be shedding happiness, love, inspiration to others. Shall we not bridge all wishes, and make them lead us where we know it is best for us to go? And always in wisdom and gentleness!

The Boy Who Whistles

I know a boy across the way
Who whistles all the livelong day;
I pause to listen, glad to hear
His shrill crescendos, sweet and clear.

He's all a boy, a sturdy lad;
He's always gay and always glad.
For care and trouble dare not stay—
He simply whistles them away!

He has his daily tasks to do,
His morning chores, his lessons, too;
And yet he whistles like a lark
From early dawn to falling dark.

O wise yet boyish friend of mine!
What true philosophy is thine!
Thy joy is catching—I would be
A messenger of cheer, like thee!

—Lew Marston Ward.

A Natural Query

Bobbie—What is that black spot I see in baby's eye, mama?
Mama—That is the pupil of its eye.
Bobby—And is the big ball of blue the teacher?—Children's Star.

THE SHADOW OF A GREAT ROCK

Of all the wonderful gifts which Christian Science has to offer the world there is scarcely one which compares with the security of its protective power. "We know," wrote Paul to the church in Rome, "that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now," and Paul was speaking as a member of a nation which had been familiar for centuries with the Ninety-first Psalm. In the nineteenth centuries which have passed since Paul's letter came to the Roman Christians humanity can hardly be said to have reached any very much clearer sense of the words of the Psalmist than the despised crowd of slaves and workmen who read Paul's letter within the shadow of the frowning walls of the Flavian amphitheater. Fear is as dominant a characteristic of the vast mass of the inhabitants of Christendom today as it was when the borders of Christendom did not extend geographically beyond the Mediterranean basin. But all through the world-wide Christendom of today there is springing up a people who are not "afraid of the terror by night; nor for

the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday." These are the people who have learned through the study of the Christian Science text book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," something of what Mrs. Eddy means by describing fear as the result of ignorance. And in proportion as their ignorance gives place to knowledge they learn something of Truth, of Truth which, Jesus said, would make them free of ignorance, and thus of fear. And so, passing from the scorching sands of fear they find "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

No one presumably believes that the word rock is ever used in the Bible without some spiritual significance. For, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 320 of Science and Health, in words which can never be repeated too often, or emphasized too strongly, "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual." Moses may have struck the rock in the wilderness to give water to the Israelites, as recorded in the Book of

Exodus. It was not that, however, which was of interest to the Hebrew writer, who "habitually put spiritual edification before historical truth," the latter of which, indeed, in the words of a great student of the Hebrew text, "possessed little or no value in his eyes compared with the former." The apostle Paul, in his own words, "of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an Hebrew of Hebrews," divined clearly enough the spiritual intention of the writer, though he gave it a Christian coloring. They "did all eat," he wrote of the Israelites, in his first letter to the Corinthians, "the same spiritual meat; and did all drink the same spiritual drink; for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that rock was Christ."

To be taught that Moses smote the rock in the wilderness and that water gushed out from it as a historical fact is of no practical value to anybody. Millions of people have been taught it in the centuries which have passed, but the information has never been to them the shadow of a great rock in the weary

land of sin, disease and death. The spiritual interpretation of the incident, however, given to them in the epistle to the Corinthians, would have enabled them to understand the means by which Moses brought the material water from the rock in the wilderness, and Paul, in turn, restored life to Eutychus in the street at Troas. Unfortunately, outside Christian Science, they are never given the true key to the action of Moses, or the interpretation of Paul. They are taught to look upon the whole incident as some supernatural interference, on God's part, with the laws of nature, which cannot be repeated today. And the Rock of Christ is converted, or would be if such a thing was possible, into a quarry for dogmas rather than a fountain of spiritual truth. Jesus himself understood this quite clearly, and alluded to it in one of the most frequently quoted, and most uniformly misunderstood of his sayings, when he warned Peter that even the spiritual perception which had enabled him to recognize the Christ was only the minuter fragment of that full, exact, that

is to say, scientific knowledge of God to which the apostle was one day himself to allude in his epistle. "I say also unto thee," he said, "that thou art Peter (petros, a fragment of rock), and upon this rock (petra, the rock itself) I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." In other words, you have a fragmentary perception of Truth, but upon Truth itself I will build my church, and against that hell itself—sheol, the grave or death—shall not prevail.

This is the rock which casts its shadow over the weary, or, to take the better and more natural translation, thirsty land; and the shadow is the Christian overcoming of sin, disease and death. And this is why Mrs. Eddy has written on page 496 of Science and Health, "Hold perpetually this thought,—that it is the spiritual idea, the Holy Ghost and Christ, which enables you to demonstrate, with scientific certainty, the rule of healing, based upon its divine Principle, Love, underlying, overlying and encompassing all true being."

WORTH WHILE TO BE ON GUARD

There is an attitude toward life which resembles the first position in fencing. It is assumed with the words, "On guard!" Being on guard does not mean an attack, or a desire to take offense where no offense is intended; it means simply what is stated in the command, "On guard!" On guard with a rapier foil, with button at end, no deadly thrust can be made; the only intention being to ward off the thrust of the careless or malicious by skillful wrist play, following up the vibration along the resilient steel which warns of the assailant's purpose before his own weapon is in action. This is to be on guard—mentally as well as in sword play.

How many times throughout the day is it necessary to be on guard! Conversation is the medium of some of the subtlest attacks. It may sometimes, indeed, be likened to fencing. A pleasant call may be charged with danger unless one is on guard. The words that are spoken which detract from another's character must be met and stopped with

the foil of good will. If they are not stopped they will harm three people, the one who speaks them, the one who listens and the one of whom they are spoken—though the last may receive the least injury. The mental fencer must detect the first quiver in his foil which foretells the attack—the words which are spoken with sinister intent. Let him take up the defense with a statement so kindly that to speak critically thereafter is an impossibility.

The speaker must be corrected as well as the listener, and although it is often hard it is truly necessary to perform this service. There may be other listeners, and sometimes these listeners are young persons or children. It is quite remarkable how careless many adults are of the manner in which they speak before children. The old adage of little pitchers and big ears holds good today as it did in the generations gone by when it was framed, but it should have a wider and better application.

The natural protectors of all children, whether children in years or experience

are the mentally alert, the persons with the foil of goodwill. These persons are ready to make the affirmative of kindness, of belief in an absent one, of belief in the general good will of a movement or social body. They will speak out in meeting, whether the meeting be a reception, or a plain afternoon call, whether it be in an office, or on a street car, whether it be in the train, the theater, the church foyer, at luncheon at the club, or in the intimate privacy of the home.

In Germany it would be dangerous to say anything critical of the army in public. Every officer is continuously on guard for the defense of its honor. It should be improper everywhere to speak words of calumny or satire concerning persons or movements above reproach. The honor of the German army should not be more jealously guarded than the honor of our army which is ever parading the citadel of life, that is, the army of the oncoming generation. The minds of children should be guarded from the effects of careless speech.

Millions of Horse-Power Without Cost

A St. Louis Inventor's Plan for Using River's Current.

Showing how to harness the Father of Waters and convert its hundreds of millions of horse-power of kinetic energy into electrical energy is the task that Prof. A. H. Perry of St. Louis, writer and inventor, has set himself, by means of a simple hydraulic device, recently invented by him, in the form of a water motor, which, he claims, will prove to be one of the greatest achievements of modern science.

In the Mississippi river, opposite Baden, he has erected a working model of his device, 5 feet in diameter and 8 feet

long. It consists of a propeller screw, inclosed in a cylinder, and is buried in the current of the river in a horizontal position in such a manner that the water is forced through the cylinder and against the blades of the propeller screw with the full force of the current of the river. The propeller's axis is connected at one end by means of a ratchet wheel with a vertical shaft, which in turn connects with a fly wheel that operates an electrical dynamo, furnishing power for a large number of 20-candlepower incandescent lights. These illuminate a large sign on the top of the high bank, on which the inventor makes the announcement: "A Hundred Millions Horse-power Without Cost," which can easily be read from the decks of passing river steamers and passenger trains of the Burlington railroad.

Professor Perry says his water motor, which, without the use of dam or flume, converts the current of a flowing stream into electrical energy, is constructed on new geometrical lines and will mark an epoch in the world's industrial progress, as it will save millions of dollars annually to the people of the United States. He has secured a patent from the United States, Canada and several European governments, and says he has ample means at his command with which to develop and perfect his discovery.

Professor Perry was the first to neutralize the repulsive force of static electricity and also the first to neutralize the magnetic lines of force on one side of the magnet, while leaving the opposite side active, and the first to discover a practical method of converting electrical into mechanical energy without the use of a motor.

No one is worthy of the best the world can afford who has not schooled himself to do without it when it cannot be obtained except at the price of dishonor.—G. W. Cooke.

What the Rain Brings

It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils,
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.

The clouds of gray engulf the day
And overwhelm the town;
It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

It is not raining rain to me,
But fields of clover-bloom,
Where any buccaneering bee
Can find a bed and room.

A health unto the happy,
A fig for him who frets!
It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining violets!
—By permission of The University Art Shop, Evanston, Ill.

The Resolve of a Smile

I may not need me, but they might,
I'll let my heart be just in sight—
A smile as small as mine might be
Precisely their necessity.

The Bank Could Stand It

A western lawyer tells of a remarkable instance of the convincing power of feminine logic as evidenced by an occurrence which he once witnessed while standing on the edge of a crowd that was besieging the doors of a bank supposed to be on the point of suspending payment.

A conversation between a rosy-cheeked Irish woman and her husband, who were near the lawyer, attracted his attention. "Mary," said the man, "we must push up so ye can draw your money at once!"

"But I don't want to draw it out, Roger," replied Mary placidly. "Don't ye know, Mary," persisted the husband, "that they'll lose your money for ye if ye don't hurry t' draw it out?"

"An' shure, Roger," retorted Mary, "ain't they better able to lose it than we are?"

Roger was stunned by this unanswerable logic, and after a few more words the two withdrew. Fortunately the bank survived its difficulties, and no depositor lost a cent.—Exchange.

Humanity is already on the very threshold of its higher development. We stand on the brink of such untold joys and deeper satisfactions that there is no room for repining or regret.—Lilian Whiting.

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The Use and Care of Furs

Fur should be especially wiped where it has been rubbed—at the back of the collar and under the arms, so that the hair may not have a chance of clotting. This would in time destroy the fur and leave the pelt quite bald. Do not forget that black furs should be as carefully wiped over as white ones, using a black duster in this case.

Of the gray furs, after chinchilla there is much to be said in favor of minks. As regards coloring and richness, perhaps the Scotch moles are best; and though this is a fur that has risen in price of late years, it is still relatively inexpen-

sive. Mole skin, however, is not a long-wearing fur, though it is certainly pretty, especially for short girlish coats and for ties and mufflers.

Squirrel is another pretty gray fur, greatly in favor with at least one royal personage. The Queen of Norway wore a complete set of gray squirrel in London during her first visit after her husband's accession to the new throne. This fur is used, as a rule, to make short coats and boleros as well as pelerines and muffs; and it also has a place in the lining of fine cloth wraps.

The highest culture is to speak no ill.—Robert Browning.

Also in the throat of the bird is given the voice of the air. All that in the wind itself is weak, wild, useless in sweetness, is knit together in its song. As we may imagine the wild form of the cloud closed into the perfect form of the bird's wings, so the wild voice of the cloud into its ordered and commanded voice, unwearied rippling through the clear heaven in its gladness.—John Ruskin.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Eastern city.

Music is a discipline and a mistress of order and good manners.—Martin Luther.

Greatness in Friendship

It has seemed to me lately more possible than I knew, to carry a friendship greatly on one side, without the correspondence on the other. Why should I cumber myself with the poor fact that the receiver is not captious? It never troubles the sun that some of his rays fall wide and vain into ungrateful space, and only a small part on the reflecting planet. Let your greatness educate the crude and cold companion. If he is unequal, he will presently pass; but thou art enlarged by thy own shining.—Emerson.

The lesson which all observations convey is, Be and not seem. Let us acquiesce. Let us take our bloated nothingness out of the path of the divine circuits. Let us unlearn our wisdom of the world. Let us lie low in the Lord's power, and learn that truth alone makes rich and great.—Emerson.